Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1876. NUMBER 34.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LANE BROTHERS. ATTENTION. WHOLESALE HARDWARE. POCKET KNIVES. Knives, Forks & Spoons, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, HINGES, NAILS, FILES, &c. CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' & AGRICULTURAL TOOLS. LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH. COUNTRY TRADE.

...PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

...H. ROSENSTEEL, MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR ...tion Crop LEATHER, AND DEALER IN ...HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

...Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. ...highest price at the Tannery.

...Beaver (Pa.) ...AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE. ...$196.50 ...Board, Furnished Room, and Tuition in ...for the school year—commencing ... Extensive Buildings and in fine ...for the above and Music Lessons ...Catalogue and full information. ...beautifully situated on the Ohio ...Pittsburgh. Address ... T. TAYLOR, President.

...A. WESNER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN, PA. ...recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., ...John Buck's store. Night calls may ...at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12,'76.]

...AL AND LIME for sale in large ...small quantities by ... EVAN MICHAELS.

ONLY REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

CHANGE YOUR SURROUNDINGS.

All wanting FRUIT FARMS, especially adapted to the growth of the VINE, where it is an established success and pays LARGE PROFIT, The land is also adapted to the growth of Peaches, Pears, Apples, and small fruits; also, Grains, Grass and Vegetables.

Many hundreds of excellent VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS and FARMS can now be seen.

THE LOCATION is only 21 miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in a mild, delightful climate, and at the very doors of the New York and Philadelphia Markets. Another Railroad runs direct to New York.

THE PLACE is already LARGE, SUCCESSFUL and PROSPEROUS. Churches, Schools, and other privileges are already established. Also, manufactories of Shoes, Clothing, Glass, Straw Goods, and other things, at which different members of a family can procure employment.

It has been a HEALTH RESORT for some years past for people suffering from pulmonary affections, asthma, catarrh, ague and debility, many thousands of whom have entirely recovered.

A new Brick Hotel has just been completed, 100 feet front with oast buildings, four stories high, including French roof, and all modern improvements for the accomodation of visitors.

PRICE OF FARM LAND, $25.00 PER ACRE, payable by installments, within the period of four years. In this climate, 20 acres of land planted out to vines will count as much as 100 acres further north.

Persons unacquainted with Fruit Growing can become familiar with it in a short time on account of surroundings.

FIVE ACRES, ONE ACRE, and TOWN LOTS, in the towns of Landisville and Vineland, also for sale.

Whilst visiting the Centennial Exposition, Vineland can be visited at small expense.

A paper containing full information will be sent free of cost on application to CHARLES K. LANDIS, VINELAND, N. J.

The following is an extract from a description of Vineland, written by the well-known agriculturist, Solon Robinson, and published in the New York *Tribune*:

All the farmers were of the "well to do" sort, and some of them, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gardening, have grown rich. The soil is loam, varying from sandy to clayey and surface gently undulating intersected with small streams and occasional wet meadows, in which deposits of peat or muck are stored, sufficient to fertilize the whole upland surface, after it has been exhausted of its natural fertility.

It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitably productive as when cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; *and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate.* [8-25.-1y.]

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

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EBENSBURG BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of PATRICK SLATTERY, dec'd. Letters testimentary on the estate of Patrick Slattery, late of Washington township deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLATTERY, Executor.

Summit, Sept. 1, 1876.-6t.*

THE HORSE DEALER'S STORY.

Many years ago, before the era of railroads, and when highwaymen abounded along the great route from Calais to Paris, a noted drover who had been to Boulogne with a large drove of horses, which he had sold for cash, was overtaken by night on his return, near Marquise. He remembered that a little distance ahead was a quiet inn he had never stopped at and he determined to spend the night there.

As he rode up to the house, the landlord, a respectable looking person, received his horse and led him away to the stable, while he invited the drover to enter the public sitting room.

Here he found two young men, one of whom, from his resemblance to the landlord, he recognized as his son; the other, somewhat older, from his manners, appeared also to belong to the family. Immediately after supper (during which the drover stated where he had been and what good luck he had met with) the son mounted a horse, stating he was going to Marquise to stay all night, rode off. The drover having looked after the comfort of his horse, soon requested the landlord to show him to his room.

As the traveler slipped off his garments, he felt for the leathern belt about his waist to see that it was secure. This contained his gold, while his paper money was in a large wallet, carried in a pocket made for the purpose, in the inside of his vest. Depositing these articles beneath his pillow, he extinguished the light and threw himself upon the bed, when, overcome by weariness he soon fell asleep.

How long he had been in this state of forgetfulness he could not tell, when he was aroused to wakefulness by the sound of some person endeavoring to open the window near the head of his bed. At the same time he heard suppressed voices without, as of several persons in whispered consultation.

Startled by this suspicious appearance of things the drover reached toward the chair on which he had thrown his clothes, for his weapons; but, to his dismay, he remembered that on his arrival, when preparing to wash off the dust of his journey, he had laid them aside, within the bar, and had neglected to resume them.

Scarcely conscious of what he was doing, the defenceless drover slipped from the foot of the bed, and hid himself in the darkness behind a lot of women's dresses suspended from the wall, and watched the motions of a man who was now slowly and cautiously entering the room. He even fancied he could detect the reflection of the dim light upon an upraised knife as the man approached the bed with staggering and uncertain steps. But great was his relief when, instead of an attempt at murder, the intruder carelessly shuffled off his clothes, and throwing himself into the bed he had just vacated, was soon in a sound sleep.

Not knowing what to make of this strange affair, the drover determined to dress himself, call up the landlord, and have this singular intrusion explained. He had reached his clothes, and slipped on his trousers, and was moving toward the door, when steps were heard cautiously crossing the outer room. Once more he sought the shelter of the dresses, and awaited the entrance of the persons, whoever they might be. Presently the door of the room was silently opened, and two men made their appearance. It was not so dark but that the drover could readily distinguish them to be the innkeeper and the man he had seen at the supper table.

'Step lightly, I tell you,' whispered the landlord, 'or you'll wake him up, and then we'll have a pretty mess on our hands.'

'Nonsense!' replied the other, with an oath. 'You are scared, old man!'

'Scared!' repeated the first speaker. 'No man ever told Jean Garnier before he was scared! Here, give me the knife! I'll show you who is scared! You secure the money—it's under the pillow—I saw him put it there, and I'll do the rest.'

The old man was in advance, and as he stood between the window and the drover, the latter could see his form bent over the bed, while his hand seemed to be searching beneath the pillow.

'Here, Henri—take it. Here's the wallet, and here's the belt. How heavy it is!' —and he passed the money to his companion before the other had yet reached the bedside.

The old man then put his hand to his bosom, and the trembling drover saw him draw forth the long knife the other had given him. For an instant the murderous weapon was poised over his head, and then descended upon the person of the poor wretch in the bed.

The murderer paused in his work for an instant, as if to satisfy himself that life was instinct; and then moved quickly from the room.

As soon as the sound of his footsteps had died in the distance, the horror stricken drover escaped through the window, and ran with all his speed to Marquise, where, arousing the people of the hotel, he told his fearful story. A crowd soon collected about him, and accompanied him to the scene of the fearful murder.

All about the house was still, but on approaching the stable a light was discovered within; and moving noiselessly to the door and peering through the cracks, the two murderers were discovered in the act of digging a grave beneath the flooring. A rush was made upon them, and they were arrested.

At the sight of the drover, who was the first to confront the guilty wretches, the landlord uttered a shriek of terror, and fell to the ground, while his accomplice, as pale as a corpse, gazed upon him with affright, not doubting that it was the ghost of the murdered man who stood before him.

The party now proceeded to the house, dragging the murderers along with them.

Lights were procured, and still keeping the prisoners with them, the people entered the room where lay the body of the man so strangely murdered instead of the horse dealer. The wife and daughter followed.

When the covering was removed from the face of the corpse, and the full light of the candles flared upon it; a wild cry burst from the lips of the landlord's wife.

"My son—my murdered son! Who has done this?"

And with a hysterical scream she fell to the floor.

"No, no! it can't be so, mother!" exclaimed the daughter, as she struggled to reach the bed. But the terrible truth burst upon her as her eyes fell upon the mangled form of her brother, and she also swooned upon the body.

The cries of the broken hearted females seemed to arouse the old man for a moment, and gazing wildly at the sight before him, he realized also the terrible truth. He had murdered his own son!

On investigating the facts before the magistrate on the following day, it was ascertained that the son of the innkeeper, who was a dissipated young man, had visited Marquise the previous evening, where with some of his associates, he had been engaged in drinking and gambling till a late hour; and being too much intoxicated to remount his horse, and ashamed to meet his family, some of his fellow gamblers had accompanied him home; and supposing the room in which the drover had been put to be vacated, they had assisted the drunken man into the window. It was their voices the lodger had heard; and thus it was that the hapless youth met his death and our friend escaped.

The accomplice of the landlord proved to be his own son-in-law, Henri Legrand.

From that awful hour the wretched mother of that murdered boy, murdered by his father's hand, remained a raving maniac.

It is only necessary to add, in concluding this tale of horror, that the drover recovered his money; and justice, claiming her due, the two murderers paid the penalty of their crime upon the guillotine. Shortly after this last event, the people of Marquise, to whom the scene of the unnatural murder had become an eyesore, assembled and leveled the building to the ground. The spot is now covered with brambles and thistles, and pointed out to the stranger as the place to be avoided: for the ignorant assert that it is haunted by the ghost of the murdered son.

A BROTHER'S LOVE.—Just about two minutes after an excursion boat had left her wharf yesterday a boy twelve or thirteen years of age rushed down Wayne street as hard as he could go, waving a parcel and shouting: "Stop 'er—stop that boat!" He reached the wharf very red in the face, and as he danced around on the planks a policeman inquired:

"Did you mean to go on that boat?"

"No, I didn't, but my sister Mary's on there."

"Well, she'll be taken good care of," remarked the officer.

"No she won't, either," replied the lad, blowing his nose as if considerably grieved. "She left her flirtation handkerchief at the house, and here I've run a whole mile to give it to her and got here too late. It'll be a mighty lonesome day for her!"

INSTINCT generally teaches but one way to do a thing. An animal that contrives more ways than one uses something more than instinct. This was demonstrated the other day by a smart four-footed fellow down in Blackstone, near Rhode Island. A large dog, of mixed breed, which was in the habit many times a day of jumping over the gate of a common picket fence, approached it with a large, long bone in his mouth and made two attempts to surmount it, but failed. After a moment's delay, and with a manifest look of confusion, a new scheme seemed to be formed. He deliberately laid the bone down near the gate, which he jumped over readily, and then turning promptly round, run his paw underneath and drew it through. He seemed greatly pleased with his success, as was also his observer.

THINK OF THIS.—There is nothing purer than honesty—nothing sweeter than charity—nothing warmer than love—nothing richer than wisdom—nothing brighter than virtue—and nothing more steadfast than faith. These, united in one mind, form the purest, sweetest, warmest, brightest and most steadfast happiness.

IT wasn't a loaded Onondaga county preacher who recently said: "Brezzern szeasier for a cammil—hic—tgo strough ze knee of an idol, zan f'r—hic—a rich man to live—hic—peazably wiz 'iz muzzer-'n-law.',

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

A CANADIAN LUMBER INSPECTOR'S ESCAPE FROM WOLVES.

The Ottawa *Free Press* prints the following account of an adventure by Mr. John A. Gunn, in the township of Blake, Quebec:

"Being a culler in the employ of Mr. McLaren & Co., on the Gatineau River, I set out in company with two Indians to ascertain if any trespasses had been committed on a limit owned by that firm, the said limit being northeast of the Gatineau River, and running parallel with the Dunevre. The district is remarkable only for its mountainous character, the range being called Mont Diable, or Devil's Mountain. I took my horse along with me so long as a beaten track enabled me to do so, when I tied him up, and continued the journey on snow shoes. We had gone only about four miles when one of the Indians, a very cunning and experienced hunter, solemnly warned me to turn back, as there were unmistakable indications of wolves being in close proximity, but, not heeding the voice of the dusky son of the forest, I made up my mind to keep on my way, as it is a principle of mine never to look back until my work is accomplished. On the present occasion, however, my contempt for the prophetic words of the Indian came near costing me dearly. Approaching the foot of the mountain, I beheld full in view, and only a short distance away on a small eminence, a pack of wolves, twenty seven in number, devouring the remains of a deer. This was rather an unpleasant position to be in, and the only recourse for safety was retreat or to climb a tree. The former I decided on without much delay, but on turning about I found that the two Indians had gone. I saw to my revolvers as my best friends immediately, and found all right. I determined to live as long as I could, and to sell my life as dearly as possible.

I began the retreat, however, with all the haste that my physical powers were capable of, but was soon alarmed by hearing the howling of the wolves in pursuit. I have always prided myself on my fleetness of foot, as I have seldom met my equal, but in this race with wolves I lost ground very fast. I quickly realized that the attempt to escape was vain, for at the rate of going I could not hold out long, and, therefore, believing that 'prudence was the better part of valor,' I concluded to climb a tree, and though it took me but a very few moments to reach a convenint bough, I was none too quick, for the pack was nigh on hand anxious for a fresh dish after disposing of the deer.

They drew up in line about ten yards from the tree, and considering the opportunity a good one, I commenced to blaze away at them with deadly effect, no less than four falling in answer to seven shots. This destructive fire did not abate their fury in the least, and I proceeded to draw my second revolver, when, unfortunately, it caught in a twig and was jerked out of my hand to the ground. I now felt my predicament a worse one than ever, fearing that they would remain and starve me out, or until I should become benumbed with the cold and fall an easy prey to the ravenous pack. My buffalo coat I had left in the cutter, and, being very thinly clad, I began very soon to experience the effects of the cold.

The wolves, I believe, realized my helplessness, and became bold accordingly. They walked up to the foot of the tree, which was a very small one, and as they could not reach me by leaping, they began to gnaw it down. I had been in many a tight place before, in whale fishing and other perilous positions, and flatter myself I have never been much of a coward; but on the present occasion, with a hungry pack of wolves methodically at work, one after the other, gnawing away the tree on which I had taken refuge, I began to feel loose about the jaw, and my spirits went down to forty-five fahrenheit. However, an idea occurred to me; I decided upon a plan. Taking out my knife I cut the longest limb I could reach, and leaving a hook on the end of it I caught hold of a large cedar tree about ten feet off, and as the wolves continued gnawing and my perch got more and more unsteady, I pulled on the pole and drew the tree over toward the cedar. With a desperate exertion, and after several minutes of deep anxiety, I succeeded in gaining the cedar, and took up a safe position among the branches. The wolves uttered a fierce howl and took their departure, but I did not venture to descend from my perch until the last sound from them was faintly heard from the distant hills.

On reaching the place where I had left my horse, I found that he had got frightened and had gone. I was about striking out in pursuit when I espied the two Indians, who were endeavoring to secure two young moose, which they had got into a kind of crevasse at the base of a high rock. I turned in with them, and we succeeded in taking them alive and unhurt. My horse I found at the jobber's shanty, about seven miles distant."

THE FATES DECREE IT.—The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* says: "If there have been any lingering doubts in the minds of the people about the election of Tilden and Hendricks, they must be dispelled after reading this remarkable coincidence, which seems like the voice of destiny. The numbers placed under each letter represent the order of that letter in the alphabet:

S.	T—	I—	L—	D—	E—	N																		
19	20	6	12	4	5	14	.....																	83
T.	H—	E—	N—	D—	R—	I—	C—	K—	S															
20	8	5	14	4	18	9	3	11	19..															111—194
R.	H—	A—	Y—	E—	S																			
18	8	1	25	5	19	.....																		76
W.	W—	H—	E—	E—	L—	E—	R																	
23	23	8	5	5	12	5	18	.....																99—175

Adding 194 and 175 and we have 369; the total number of electoral votes, including Colorado, which has been declared a State by the President's proclamation within the past two months. We can give the Republicans Indiana and Ohio and easily count 194 electoral votes for Tilden and Hendricks. But the thing to be considered is, the coincidence shows that the fates have decreed Tilden's election. As a matter of form the people will cast their ballots in November, but nothing can defeat Tilden after such a manifest destiny as this 'coincidence' has disclosed."

THE largest lantern ever made will soon be erected at Galley head, on the coast of Cork. It will consume 1,600 feet of gas per hour, and the flashing light will be visible through the fog. The power of the light will be equal to 2,000,000 candles.

HAYES UNCOVERED.

POWERFUL SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH POLITZER.—THEORETIC REFORM AND PRACTICAL GRANTISM.

A powerful speech for Tilden was delivered in Indianapolis on Saturday night, August 26, by the Hon. Joseph Politzer, who has hitherto been the most intimate and influential of the associates of Carl Schurz. Politzer, one of the most powerful minds of the day, was Carl Schurz's chief editor on Schurz's newspaper at St. Louis. The speech was a searching review of Grant's administration, and a telling exposure of the pretence that the election of Hayes would bring any improvement in the management of public affairs. We print a few pointed extracts from his remarks:

CITIZENS OF INDIANA: But a very short time ago curiosity led me to a political gathering in one of the largest of German cities. It was a most orderly meeting.—The tones in which some public questions were discussed seemed to an American to be most moderate. One of the speakers mildly criticised the policy of the cabinet. Suddenly a hitherto silent and quiet man arose upon the platform and walked up to the chairman. There was some conversation between them, followed immediately by great excitement among the audience. The chairman interrupted the speaker and announced the officer of the police. The quiet man quietly stepped to the front and declared the meeting dissolved. He did this under the pretence that the last speaker in criticising the cabinet, had violated the law. The chairman muttered some words of protest; there were some indignant expressions in the audience, but the interrupted speaker spoke no more, and in a few moments the meeting was actually dissolved.

Such is liberty in Europe!

I, too, though but a stranger there, felt the outrage; but greater than my indignation at that moment was my pride in knowing that I, too, was an American freeman in whose country no peaceable meeting could be dispersed at the bidding of the police; where the government belongs to the people, not the people to the government; where equality before the law is granted to all, high or low; where next to this equality the right of self-government forms the basis of constitutions and institutions; where peace prevails without the employment of a million bayonets; where no nobility exists save that of brains, no royalty save that of virtue, no sovereignty save that of freedom, no "divine" right save that of the pursuit of happiness.

Such is liberty in my country? I exclaimed. But soon reflections of a painful kind forced themselves upon my mind. The history of the last ten years passed before it in review. I saw a President of the United States impeached by reckless partisanship in violation of law and constitution; I saw an utterly helpless section of the republic, just crushed by war, given to public plunder like so much conquered booty; I saw how by a single act of legislation nearly a million of masters were turned into political slaves and three millions of slaves were turned into masters; I saw a lucky general, who had never read the constitution which he was sworn to execute and who himself boasted of never having read a book through in his life, elected to the Presidency; I saw laws and constitutions trampled upon and crime and corruption flourish; I saw a servile senate at the feet of a military upstart and a party who gave up principles for power: I saw two ex speakers of the house, the chairman of the most important committees, our ambassador to England and two vice presidents tainted with corruption; I saw official proof of the President's intimacy with notorious thieves and how the knowledge of the White House was used by them; I saw a self confessed thief in the cabinet; I saw the President's private secretary and most intimate political adviser indicted by a sworn grand jury for robbing the government; I saw how, despite the prostitution of the whole power of the President and the attorney general, the administration and the party, be only escaped legal conviction by the veriest technicalities and at the cost of an absolute admission of moral guilt. I saw, too, how, for the first time in the history of this republic, a lawfully elected assembly in Louisiana was dispersed at the point of the bayonet to give way to shameless pretenders whom the people regarded more as robbers than as representatives. And, when I thought of all this, my pride as an American began to melt into shame. I asked myself then, and I ask you now, how long is this era of humiliation to last?

After sixteen years of uninterrupted and almost unlimited power, the ruling party declines to go out of the government, but makes a most desperate contest for more years of power and plunder.

The election of Mr. Hayes would not mean a real change. It would be like changing the figurehead or firm of a business when the firm remains precisely the same. Hayes instead of Grant would mean what Grant meant instead of Hayes. They are one and inseparable. They have always cordially agreed personally, politically, and partisanally. Mr. Hayes was nominated by a convention that unanimously eulogized Grant's administration. In his letter of acceptance he cordially reaffirmed the unanimous declaration of his party, that "General Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace."

To Morton and Cameron, who carried their followers bodily to his support, he is indebted for his nomination. To them and their followers would he be indebted for his election. To them, if elected, would he have to look for support. Already under the greatest obligation to them for his nomination, he would then be under still greater obligations for his election. He knows now that Cameron, Morton and Blaine are the absolute masters of his party. He knows that he was not the first, but the last choice of that party, only taken up because of his negative, neutral and mediocre character. He knows, too, that with Cooking, Morton and Cameron in the senate, he could not form a cabinet, could make no appointments, and carry no measure without their consent. Already covered with pledges and promises, and groaning under obligations for the past, he is bound to ask their favors for the future. There could be no candidate Hayes without them. There could be no President Hayes without them. There could be no administration of President Hayes without them. He depended upon them for his nomination, he depends upon them for his election, and he must depend upon them for his administration. They are one and inseperable—"souls with but a single thought, and hearts that beat as one."

Is more proof necessary to show that Hayes means no change—on the contrary means a continuation of Grantism and Mortonism? Hear, then, what Mr. Morton himself publicly declares. In his speech, delivered in this city and published in the NewYork *Times* of Aug. 12, Mr. Morton is bold enough to proclaim that he and his friends will control the administration of Mr. Hayes. He says:

The administration of any President will be in the main what the party which elected him makes it. If he breaks away from his party, the chances are that he will be broken down. In a government of parties like ours the President must have his advisers. The men to whom he owes his election, who have defended him from assaults, to whom he must look for support in the future, will ordinarily *control* his actions, and he will do nothing offensive to them.

Here you have, from the mouth of Mr. Morton himself, the assertion that he and those like him will control the administration of Mr. Hayes. It is a public admission that Mr. Hayes is nothing but the puppet in the hands of Morton and company. And has Mr. Hayes dared to deny it? He read this declaration and the whole of Mr. Morton's speech. When the latter, the day after its delivery, returned to Washington he telegraphed to Hayes, who joined him at Columbus, and accompanied him as far as Denison, where he took the train to return to Columbus. Return to do what? To declare to the people that if elected he would be President in fact as well as in name? No, indeed. To declare that Mr. Morton's assertion of controlling his administration was an outrage and an insult? No, indeed. To declare that his administration would mean a change? No indeed, He returned, consenting by his silence to what Morton asserted; consenting to let Mr. Morton carry on the campaign for him; consenting to every falsehood and slander used in his behalf; consenting to the opening of the flood-gates of vilification and calumny against his rival candidate. And yet this is the man that some credulous and unsophisticated people support upon the ground of personal respectability.

To be the tool of Morton requires no great respectability; to be a mere figurehead in the presidency requires no great ability. Hayes, as president, would simply mean a third term of Grantism and Mortonism, for he is nothing but the political property of Grant, Morton and company.

A BLACK HILLS ROMANCE.

Old Jimmy Kannon is the hero of a romance. A real, complete, natural romance, one that has never been in print. The old man loves to tell it, and then the main details have been fully corroborated by others. His romance is as follows:

A few years ago Jimmy was loitering about Fort Laramie, receiving his $5 a day as government scout and interpreter. One evening the post was startled by the report that an emigrant train had been massacred about two miles and a half from the fort. Worse than all, a white woman, a Miss Mary Brand, had been carried off by the Sioux. Kannon volunteered as guide for a company of cavalry. At dark the cavalry halted for the night in a ravine about ten miles northwest of Fort Laramie, on the Rawhide trail. All the white men in the train on the Platte had been massacred, and no one had been left to tell the story except an Irishman, who died soon after being found. He had been fishing with Miss Brand, some distance from the main camp, when the Indian attack was made. From him Kannon learned enough to satisfy him that the Sioux had gone over to Rawhide river. There he resolved to go alone and ahead of the soldiers, and if possible to effect a rescue. He reached the Indian camp about midnight, and secured his pony to a bush in the valley, and soon afterward crawled into the Indian camp. His long residence with the Indians taught him where to look for the captive. He was soon lying flat on his belly in the rear of the lodge containing Miss Brand. He found one old squaw sitting in front of the lodge, humming a doleful dirge, and on raising the edge of the tepee or lodge he discovered another old hag seated near a fire feeding a feeble flame with straws. He also saw the captive white woman lying with her head to the outside of the tepee, less than two feet away. He whispered words of caution and cheer to Miss Brand, who started up in alarm. This startled both of the squaws, and the one on the outside walked around to the rear of the lodge, where she met a sudden, silent death at the hands of the old scout. The other squaw, suspecting something wrong, gave the alarm. Quick as flash Kannon raised up the edge and drew out the captive, and throwing her upon his shoulders made a dash out into the darkness. The camp was soon in an uproar. But Kannon made his escape with his horse, although an arrow had pierced his body through. He took a course eastward down the Rawhide, while the Indians started for Fort Laramie, which was due southward from the camp. Finding himself getting weaker from loss of blood, Kannon drew forth the arrow which had passed through his body and projected out in front and filled his buckskin shirt around the wounds with wet mud, and then continued the flight. At daylight he found himself on the head of Dry Cottonwood creek, twelve miles from Laramie. But the Indians were between him and the fort. He kept out of sight and saw them meet and engage the soldiers he had left the night before, and made his way half dead to Fort Laramie without being discovered by the Indians.

The result is soon told. Kannon was taken into the post hospital, and his nurse was Miss Brand, the rescued white woman. She stood by the side of the pioneer until he recovered, and being without friends or home, all having been taken from her in the massacre, she married the old scout. Mrs. Kannon lives in Keytesville, a station on the North Missouri railroad. Jimmy Kannon is now with General Crook, and is one of his most trusted scouts. He is the last survivor of the massacre of the Alamo, where his parents were killed. His early life, up to the time he reached the age of manhood, was spent with the Comanches, who with Santa Anna massacred Davy Crockett and his brave band at Sant Antonio.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Sept. 22, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana

Democratic County Ticket.

STATE SENATOR:
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Esq., Ebensburg.
(Subject to District Conference.)

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN DOWNEY, Johnstown.
JAMES J. THOMAS, Carroll Twp.

SHERIFF:
JOHN RYAN, Cambria Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN FLANAGAN, Stony Creek Twp.
JOHN D. THOMAS, Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
ISAAC N. WISSINGER, Blacklick Twp.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH CRAMER, Allegheny Twp.

A DESPATCH received from Hon. R. J. Lloyd at 5.10 o'clock last evening, brings us the glad tidings that Hon. John Reilly was renominated for Congress on the ninth ballot by the Democratic conference, which met in Bedford yesterday. Glory enough! Who cares now if the Campbell is coming?

THOMAS DAVIS and the kindred spirits who surround him have been, we are told, boasting in certain localities about the record of that gentleman on the question of the removal of the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown. We would merely say to them that the less paper they put out on that subject the better it will be for their pet candidate, as we know full well that it will not do for them to travel over the north of the county and endeavor to make capital by asserting that he (Davis) opposed the removal of the county seat, and that he was the *principal* instrument, as they declare, in preventing said removal. It is well known that Thomas Davis was the friend of removal and worked hard to accomplish it *up until the day before the election*, when, for some reason best known to himself, he turned about and stultified his own record by working with might and main against removal. Thomas had been in Johnstown the day preceding this wonderful gymnastic feat, and it is no secret that he came home with an exceedingly large flea in his ear, which same had the effect of making him anything but amiable in his feelings towards certain leaders of the removal cause in that locality. Hence it was that Thomas became a very sudden and very earnest, if not a very efficient, convert to the anti-removal doctrine. This and nothing more.

HERE is another beautiful illustration of Democratic economy. From and after to-day disabled soldiers will be unable to procure artificial arms and legs from the United States Surgeon General's Department, the appropriation for this purpose having been cut down to $60,000, which has been entirely exhausted, while not more than a quarter of those entitled to its benefits have been supplied. The deficiency is estimated at $150,000. No action can be taken in the cases of the others until Congress shall provide a deficiency appropriation.

The above elegant paragraph we find in the editorial columns of the Ebensburg *Herald* of last week, but of course we do not believe that the editor of that paper did more than copy it from some other Radical sheet of like veracity. The statement itself, however, to quote the language of a Democratic exchange, would be dreadful if true, but as the Republicans hold half the law making and all of the executive departments of the government, we cannot waste many tears over the melancholy announcement. A few of the millions stolen by the immediate friends of Grant would rig out all the armless and legless soldiers in the country, and leave no room for complaint on that score about the "naughty" doings of the Democratic majority in the last House of Representatives, the head and front of whose offending, in Radical eyes, is that they greatly curtailed the chances for stealing by reducing the yearly appropriations not less than thirty millions of dollars.

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, the nominee of the Republicans of this district for Congress, is a respectable and honored citizen of Johnstown, who has served his State and country in peace as well as in war, and whose personal record, so far as we know, is without blemish. But that his nomination was the best for his own party that could have been made, we are very far from believing. In fact, we know to a certainty that many of the most prominent and influential Republicans of this county are very lukewarm in his regard, and that if they do not directly oppose his election they will make no effort to secure it. We have never known a nomination of any kind to fall so still-born upon any party as has the nomination of Mr. Campbell upon the Republicans of this vicinity. They know and feel that he was not the man for the crisis, and we venture to say that not one in a hundred of them honestly believe that he can be elected. The indifference, not to say opposition, to his candidacy, is principally among Republicans whose aid cannot possibly be dispensed with, and that feeling is in no wise allayed by the suspicion that Col. John A. Lemon had a finger in the pie, his object being, if he really did manipulate matters, to pave the way to his own re-nomination over our worthy townsman, C. T. Roberts, Esq., whose chances are of course greatly imperilled by the fact that Cambria county has already been honored by the nomination of Gen. Campbell. But aside from all these evidences of weakness in his own political household, the Republican nominee has the bad record of his own party to contend with and the determination of the people to continue the good work so auspiciously begun by the Democratic House of Representatives at its last session, and beat even these onslaughts in front and rear the General and his friends have certainly very little reason to hope for a favorable verdict on his behalf at the coming election.

THE great political manipulator from Jackson township, the present Radical candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Cambria county—the man who as a politician has seldom if ever failed to sell out a majority of those who relied on him—has thus far failed to meet the challenge made by us last week, in which we called on him to bring forward, or even name, a single delegate to the last Democratic nominating convention who had been bought by John Ryan.

Thomas Davis, the aforesaid Radical candidate, is very good at making unjust charges against those he opposes, and is never wanting in emphatic language, and loud professions of *physical strength* to back up what he says, but when he is driven to the wall by calm and sober arguments, and when he is dared to prove the foul charges he makes, he is like a whipped cur who drops his tail between his legs and sneaks out of sight.

We have no war to wage against Thomas Davis as an individual. As such he may be, for aught we know, strictly honest and honorable; but when he and his backers go about the county declaring that his opponent, the Democratic candidate, *bought* his nomination, we feel that Mr. Davis has opened the door to an investigation of his public and political acts, and we have grave doubts whether said acts will bear the closest scrutiny without bringing something like discredit, to say the least, on that gentleman.

Of his private character we are not now disposed to speak, and much less are we inclined to refer to the private characters of some of his most intimate friends, nor shall we at any time allude specifically to such matters, unless the untruthful, slanderous attacks made by him and his friends on the private characters of the friends of John Ryan, who have been guilty of no offence except that they are *his* friends, should reach that point in political discussion at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. God forbid that such a time should ever come, but if it does we will fight the devil with fire, and if anybody should happen to get hurt he or they will only have themselves to blame for the consequences.

As a politician Thomas Davis has always been unreliable, and his best friends have as frequently been deceived by him as have his worst enemies. It is positively asserted by respectable Radicals—men who claim to know from experience—that in politics he is the friend of no one but himself, and that he never works for a candidate unless he gets well paid for his services. His own price secured, he will fight his best friend, even if in doing so he should have to go back on every principle for which he had previously contended. In fact the only political gods that Thomas seems to worship are power, place, and pecuniary profit.

THE secret of reduction of our present national burdens must be found in study of the origin of them. They originated not in foreign war or expenditures for public works in peace, but in sectional discord resulting in civil strife, and growing out of a spirit of disunion. The remedy is to be sought in a thorough reunion of all sections so that while local rights and privileges are carefully preserved and jealously guarded, there will in localities be no distinctive interest of class, or race, and all localities will, as matters of pride and interest, unite in common respect to the Federal authority, which, in turn, will, within its constitutional scope, promote and respect the interests and rights of all. This will insure the practical enforcement, of the true theory of the Constitution, opposed alike to undue centralization and to secession, and regarding always the true source of power, under God, the people, who, acting through well defined methods, constitute authority, and define the limits of exercise. Such reunion once secured, retrenchment is easy, not merely because the expenses growing out of civil war, or the apprehension of it at once disappear, but also because the universal reorganization of assured moral as well as physical harmony on the part of the whole world would save us so much interest to foreigners, and gain for us so much in increased confidence, activity, and prosperity of our people, as to make the weight of our national burdens rapidly decrease, and speedily disappear as considerable obstacles to individual prosperity. Reunion, hearty and final, once restored and secured, will give us reduced taxation and general prosperity. There is no other road to either than through such reunion.

COMMENTING on a paragraph in the Tyrone *Democrat* in regard to Hon. John Reilly's appointment of W. C. Caldwell, son of D. T. Caldwell, Esq., of Tyrone, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the Altoona *Mirror* draws the following striking picture of the great difference between Democratic and Republican practices in the matter of bestowing official patronage.—The *Mirror* says:

This again shows that Democratic Congressmen refuse to follow Radical precedents. Not ten Democratic boys, outside the relationship of Congressmen themselves, has received a Naval or West Point Cadetship in fifteen years, while thirty-five Radical boys have been honored by Democratic Congressmen in one year. The difference is this: Democratic Congressmen select boys because of their merit, while it has been the practice of the Radical members to choose only from their own party friends, and then charge the parent from one to three thousand dollars for the appointment. Had Mr. Reilly adopted the Radical plan, and made *party* alone the test, young Caldwell would have remained at Tyrone.

IN the fiscal year 1867-68 *over one hundred millions of gallons* of distilled spirits were manufactured in the United States. The revenue from that source should have been *two hundred millions of dollars*. The revenue collected was only *seventeen millions of dollars*. What became of the difference? Perhaps Abram J. Dittenhoeffer, the Republican German campaign orator, who was counsel for the collectors and whiskey thieves in that year, could answer the question.

THE total vote in Maine, lacking one town and six plantations, was 135,961, Connor's majority being 15,409.

Garfield Flayed.

Judge Black is always forcible and sparkling, but his letter to General Garfield will be deemed especially so by at least the Democratic portion of the people, who will thoroughly enjoy the clear presentation of the historical facts that prove their party to have been the zealous guardian of the union of the states, assailed by the canting Republican hypocrites, whose devotion to liberty or slavery, union or disunion, was but a question of profit or loss. General Garfield delivered himself of an elaborate speech in Congress, intended for campaign circulation, in which he brazenly undertook to picture the Abolitionists, who gave origin to the Republican party, as the friends, and the Democracy as the foes, of the union and of liberty. This was too much for Judge Black's phlegm and he undertakes to show General Garfield that things were not as they seemed to be to him, or at least as he pretended they seemed. It will be the general belief that if Garfield is not historically instructed by the perusal of Judge Black's letter, it will be because his mind is not just now susceptible to the plainest demonstration. If General Garfield does not realize that he has misconceived the facts of history, certainly the intelligent people of the country, to whom he addressed his misrepresentation, will see that Judge Black has completely expored the disingenousness of the attempt to show the Abolitionist to have been a patriot and the Democrat a traitor. Under the judge's handling of history these parties change places, and it will trouble Gen. Garfield exceedingly to show a fallacy in his argument or an error in his facts.

The letter of Judge Black will reach him to day in Indiana, where he delivers once more his congressional speech; it will be laid in pamphlet form before the audience that he addresses, so that with the bane they will get the antidote. As a result we may expect that Gen. Garfield will lay up his speech in lavender for the rest of the political season. It would never do for him to essay to speak before an audience that had read Judge Black's reply. It is very embarrassing to tell lies before a people who are able to recognize them. They do not like it, and are apt to make it uncomfortable for the orator who undertakes to impose on them.

In the opening pages of his letter, Judge Black cruelly entertains himself with showing the devotion of the original New Englanders to slavery, and how they traded their Indian captives for more serviceable negroes; how, too, they went to war with the Indians that they might make "gayneful pilladge," by securing a "stock of slaves" in their prisoners; and how, furthermore, they demonstrated their peculiar devotion to liberty by whipping women and banishing men of heterodox religious opinions. The germ of this idea of liberty, the judge remorselessly suggests, blossomed famously among the radical leaders when they undertook in our day to kidnap and imprison thousands of citizens for exercising the freedom of speech, which was their constitutional right.

Judge Black, not content with showing the canting hypocrisy of the Abolitionist's love of liberty, demonstrates his love of the Union to have been equally hollow and mercenary. Before the war of 1812, New England was intent upon dissolving the Union, because of its supposed injury to her commercial prosperity, and the Hartford convention in the war of 1812 would have done the work had it not been for the early and successful closing of the contest by the victory of New Orleans and the treaty of Ghent. Even up to the outbreak of our civil war, the Abolitionists of the East were constantly calling for the dissolution of the Union, because of the maintenance in it of slavery, which was no longer beautiful in their eyes because it had ceased to be profitable on their soil. "Tear down the flaunting lie," was a cry which greeted us from these people up to the time that the war opened, and it only then ceased because it became profitable to be loyal.

The devotion of the Democratic party of the North to the Union, Judge Black shows, never wavered. Its only demand was that the war should be prosecuted *solely* for the restoration of the Union, and to secure its co-operation Congress solemnly pledged itself that this should be its sole object. That pledge was broken; the governing party has since been guilty of the basest crimes against popular liberty; and Judge Black deduces as a natural sequence the rottenness which permeates it. Of this he speaks with fervor. "You may take the rottenest monarchy in Europe, go over its history for a hundred years, and produce the worst acts you can find of fraudulent spoliation upon its people, and if I do not find something worse committed here under the auspices of the party now in power, I will give up the case." Again, declaring that Scott Lord in his Belknap speech did not attempt to whitewash the administration, he pungently avows, "if he had meant to do so he could not have succeeded, for there was not wash enough in his bucket to go over the twenty thousandth part of the job;" which is saying a good deal, but all the people will think is saying just the truth.

Judge Black's letter is not a revelation; it is simply a relation. It is a presentation in an admirably clear and forcible way of well known facts of history, whose juxtaposition is a sledge hammer demolition of Republican pretension to be the exponent of all the loyal and liberty-loving sentiment in the nation.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

JUDGE BLACK'S OPEN LETTER.—The open letter of Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, to General Garfield, of Ohio, which we print this morning, is simply awful. He takes the Buckeye Pharisee upon the nib of his pen, as it were; he tosses him in the air; he catches him again, and after sponging him off with vitriol, douses him down in his own mire; then he lifts him up battered, bruised and splattered, before the gaze of men, a shapeless mass of bruised and bleeding hypocrisy. Yet Garfield is a person of a kindly disposition; much such a driveler as Black's last victim, the late Vice President. To do him justice, his connection with *Credit Mobilier* was explainable. He is not a thief. He is indeed an adroit partisan, a skillful disputant, an educated politician of the namby-pamby, sentimental school. Like Taft, he is weak in virtue and easily seduced. Of such is Hayes. He, no more than the rest, can resist temptation.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

THERE is a fellow in Columbus—evidently at the elbow of Gov. Hayes—who does the denying for the Republican candidate for the Presidency when grave charges are brought against that gentleman. Now his denial comes through the medium of the Columbus *Journal* and now through the columns of the old Know Nothing organ of Ohio, the Cincinnati *Times*. But Mr. Hayes himself is careful not to make any statement over his own signature. He cannot deny that he was the chaplain of a Know Nothing lodge in Cincinnati, nor that he wrote a letter to the secretary of the American Alliance expressing sympathy with its doctrines and purposes. So says the Harrisburg *Patriot* and so say we all.

IN 1872, Vermont, Arkansas, Alabama and Maine cast 28 electoral votes for Grant. The recent elections secure to the Democrats 16 electoral votes out of the 28.

Riot and Bloodshed.

ARMED COLLISION BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, September 18.—Mrs. Alonzo Harley who lives near Selverton, Aiken county, South Carolina, was assaulted at her residence last Friday by two negroes. Mr. Harley was at work on his farm and Mrs. Harley was alone with her son, aged nine years and an infant three weeks old. Her screams and those of her boy alarmed the negroes, who fled. When the report of the assault on Mrs. Harley became known the citizens assembled and made search for the negroes, one of whom was arrested and shot. The other one escaped. On Saturday a warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of a constable, who attempted, with the aid of a party of whites, to make the arrest, but they were resisted by a large crowd of negroes armed with shot-guns and Winchester rifles.

On Sunday the excitement was continued, both whites and blacks being fully armed and carefully watching each other's movements. There was a report of a skirmish during the day in which two or three persons were wounded. Toward night a compromise was agreed upon, both parties agreeing to disband and retire to their homes. The agreement was that all parties should disperse and the negro who assaulted Mrs. Harley should be handed over to the authorities at Aiken.

It is reported the whites were afterwards "ambushed," and that several of them were shot by the negroes, but no definite account of the number killed can be obtained.

The passenger train from Augusta for Port Royal, which left this morning at eight o'clock, has returned, after proceeding as far as Jackson station. At that place it was found that the track had been torn up, a freight train wrecked and the negroes in possession of the road.

Superintendent Fleming, of the Port Royal road, has telegraphed the state of affairs to Governor Chamberlain, asking him for troops, and has also applied to Lieutenant Barnhardt, of the United States army, stationed at Hamburg, for assistance. A number of citizens have left for the scene of the disturbance, which is about twenty miles from Augusta, on the Port Royal road.

AUGUSTA, September 18.—The latest report from the scene of the riot in South Carolina is that one white man was wounded and six negroes killed, but nothing authentic has been received. The city is full of rumors.

IF YOU WANT TO VOTE, PAY YOUR TAXES.—The Lancaster *Express* has this to say: Now that the registration of voters is completed, it is very important that every voter who has not done so should make early payment of his taxes, in order to establish his right to vote at the Presidential election. We have taken the ground heretofore that it is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution for political committees to pay taxes in order to secure the votes of delinquents. It is, to say the least, indirect bribery, and moreover the most petty meanness in the voter who permits it to be done when he is at all able to pay the trifling sum necessary to secure the right to vote.

This centennial year is a good time to begin the good work of arresting the political demoralization to which this system of paying taxes by political committees has led. There are a number of political bummers who hold back to take advantage of it, but if the committees of both parties will agree that the demoralizing practice shall stop, that will be the end of it.

In the meantime, we urge upon every voter in humble circumstance, but who values the privileges of American citizenship, as any one ought to do, to lose no time in paying his tax, and thus lift himself above the suspicion of being in the category of the willful delinquents above referred to.

THEODORE TILTON AT HIS OLD TRICKS.—A scandalous story concerning Theodore Tilton has been so fully paraded in the Sunday papers, that a brief record of it seems needful as a matter of news. It appears to depend upon the statements of employes upon the First Atlantic Express, on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, which arrived in New York early on Saturday morning. According to this story a young man was shown into the sleeping car Plattsburg about 2 A. M., when the train arrived at East Albany, expecting to find his wife, whom he described. He found a man, however, in the section pointed out to him by the porter, and thinking he had mistaken the number he told the porter what he had found. The porter insisted that the woman was in the berth, and the two men, returning together, found, it is alleged, not only the stranger's wife, but also Theodore Tilton in the berth. Mr. Tilton stated that having occasion to leave his berth, the upper, he had, being very sleepy, got into the wrong berth on his return. This explanation did not satisfy the husband, who, it is further stated, threatened to shoot Mr. Tilton, and struck him in the face. A brakeman parted the two men, and Mr. Tilton returned to his own berth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IT is not often that friend M'Pike, of the Cambria *Freeman*, gets the wool pulled over his eyes. But his article in opposition to the seaboard oil pipe line, showed that some agent of the railroad ring had imposed upon him with many ridiculous statements. But with his usual manliness and candor, Mac gives the other side in his last issue, and shows how groundless are the railroad's objections to the producers' enterprise, and admits that the pipe line will not injure farms, kill stock, burn buildings, etc., as predicted by the railroad monopoly.

There may be editors along the line green enough to believe such things, and others corrupt enough to be bought up by the ring to oppose and misrepresent the pipe line company, but the editor of the *Freeman* is not in that category. The fact is that here in the oil regions, where hundreds of miles of pipe lines are laid, people laugh at the statements published by the monopolists along the seaboard line. These falsehoods are only circulated to impede the work and if possible prevent the oil men from getting an outlet to market independent of the railroads. They will fail in their purpose, however, as the seaboard pipe line is already a fixed fact, and it will be completed long before Christmas.—*Clarion Democrat.*

SIX months ago, remarks the Harrisburg *Patriot*, there was not a Republican journal in all the land that did not speak of Gov. Tilden as an upright man and the most successful political reformer of the time, if it chanced to speak of him at all. Now these same journals affect to regard him as one of the greatest scoundrels that ever lived, nay as a more atrocious villain than Tweed, whom he drove out of office and into prison. That is what Mr. Tilden gets for daring to be the Democratic candidate for President.

—The Illinois *State Register* asks this pertinent question: Will Hayes, if elected be mean enough, after receiving money and aid from Grant's office holders, to turn these people out of office, and if he continues them in office, will it not be a continuation of Grant's administration?

News and Other Notings.

—One patch of ground near Waterbury, Conn., yields 40,000 cabbages this season.

—Charles Francis Adams has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

—Col. S. V. Shipman, who captured Jeff. Davis, has left the republican party and declared for Tilden.

—The idea of prolonging the Philadelphia Exhibition beyond Nov. 10 is understood to be abandoned.

—A lake in Lower California that in 1873 was 150 square miles in area is now a small pond, and fast dwindling.

—On a western railroad train, on which were 470 German voters, 370 pronounced themselves for Tilden and 86 for Hayes.

—The dose almost choked him, but he has swallowed it, and Godlove Orth will take the stump in Indiana for Harrison.

—A woman who lives near Farmer City, Ill., has made 560 pounds of butter from the milk of two cows in the last ten months.

—Wm. M. Tweed will set sail from Cornuna, Spain, on Thursday next, for Cuba, and thence will be brought on to New York.

—Michel Engabbert, the man who played the organ at Notre Dame at the coronation of Napoleon I., died recently in Paris, aged 96 years.

—The Williamsport *Gazette* says there are logs enough in the Susquehanna boom and above it, in the river, to make 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

—In one of the Chicago wards a Tilden and Hendricks club of 150 Germans, 141 of whom heretofore voted the republican ticket, has been formed.

—General Grant says he "longs for the 4th of March." Yes, and so do all the people long for the day when they can say March 4th, Ulysses!

—As Hayes was a member of the old Know Nothing party, so is he a member of the modern American Alliance. Both are infamous institutions.

—The workingmen will beat the politicians in this fight for reform. "It is," says Senator Wallace, "the hungry belly against the bloody shirt."

—Sitting Bull, with a three-mile column of Indians, has crossed the Missouri at thirty miles below Fort Peck, General Terry is in a hot pursuit.

—A munificent Cincinnati drummer lost a pocket book containing $3,000 in Harrodsburg, Ky., last week, and rewarded the finder with $100 and a suit of clothes.

—Harry Sipe and Sheridan Piper, aged about 10 years, were struck by an engine at Lancaster Thursday evening. Sipe was instantly killed and Piper's life is despaired of.

—A clerk in the internal revenue bureau, who has secretly made search, reports that Rutherford B. Hayes never paid a single dollar to the government on account of income tax.

—A despatch from New Orleans under date of the 14th, announces the death of Robert Barnwell Rhett, sr., which took place in St. James parish, La., at the advanced age of seventy-five years.

—Elizabeth Hiliyer, aged sixty-nine, died at Columbus, Ga., a few days ago. She had been a pensioner of the Methodist church for forty years, and in that time had received over $10,000 in charity.

—The *Graphic* calls upon the republican leaders to "charge along the whole line," and the Worcester *Press* says: "That's just what they are doing—charging two per cent. on all federal office holders."

—A three-year-old boy in West Waindsboro, Vt., wandered into a field recently, where he met and played with two wild bears. The beasts did him no harm, though they had been killing sheep in the region.

—It has probably escaped public recollection that the Kilpatrick who is waving a very bloody shirt in Indiana, is the same fellow who took a woman of ill-fame with him when he went out as Minister to Chili.

—Sheriff Connor says he has spent six thousand dollars searching for Tweed. He sent detectives to London, Havana, Brazil, Canada, and other places, but he never dreamed the Boss would cast in his lot with the Spaniards.

—Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, a prominent politician in this State and nine years a Senator from Erie county, has become entirely insane and is now under Dr. Kirkbride's treatment at the Pennsylvania Hospital in West Philadelphia.

—At the Chamber of Commerce, New York, a dispatch was read on Tuesday from Hunter & Gamble, of Savannah, reporting two hundred and sixty-six new cases of yellow fever in one day, and saying that the daily expenses were $1,200.

—Three men belonging to Terrington, in Norfolk, England, seized a little boy, took off his boots, tied his hands and feet together, and then flung him into a wasp's nest. The little fellow was frightfully stung, and his assailants were only fined.

—The *World* says: The Republicans at Cincinnati had one man identified with reform—Bristow—and they didn't nominate him. The Democrats at St. Louis and Worcester each had one man thoroughly identified with reform—Tilden and Adams, and they nominated them.

—James Carroll, Hugh McGehan, James Boyle, James Roarty and Alexander Campbell, all Mollie Maguires under sentence of death, have taken writs of error in the Supreme Court, returnable in January next. This will at least save them from the gallows for several months more.

—Governor Hartranft has issued warrants for the execution on Saturday, Nov., 11th, of Alexander Campbell, convicted in Carbon county, July 1st, 1876, of the murder of John P. Jones; also, of Fredrick Myers, convicted in Allegheny county, April 20th, of the murder of August Dorn.

—Mr. O'Hara, of New Orleans, claims to have in his possession an original painting of Raphael's, stolen during the sacking of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon in 1527. It is "The Last Supper," and is supposed to be the picture mentioned by Quatermere de Quincy and Spooner, which was given to Marc Antonio Raimondi to engrave.

—Peter Brien, the alleged murderer of Thomas Hughes, near Pittsburgh, is supposed to be wandering in the labyrinths of Hartley's coal pit, on Saw Mill run. The pit contains an area of 250 acres, and as the fugitive is thoroughly familiar with all its chambers, he can bid defiance to his pursuers as long as his supply of food holds out. Officers are guarding the entrance.

—A farmer residing near Newcastle, Pa., recently discovered a number of boys helping themselves to apples in his orchard. He immediately unloosened a large bull dog and set the brute after the boys. The savage animal caught one of the youths by the throat, and in a moment tore out the boy's windpipe and severed his jugular vein, causing death in a very few minutes.

—Dr. Geo. B. Winship died in Boston on Tuesday. He was noted for his ardent belief in muscular exertion. He had the arms and shoulders of a Hercules, being otherwise somewhat diminutive. He once lifted a weight of 3,000 pounds, and then, proceeding to lecture on his hobby, fainted. The moralist will observe that after a great amount of training he has died at the age of 42.

—Captain James Clark, formerly a well known river pilot, hung himself on Saturday at his residence near Newport, Ky. Chas. Kauffman, a traveling salesman for Holberg & Co., of Cincinnati, plunged into the river and was drowned. Sunday afternoon an unknown man stopped upon the wharf boat at Cincinnati and deliberately threw himself under a steamer and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

METHODS POINTS

METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

IN THE PURCHASE OF

CLOTHING

—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,

To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:

WE have but One Price for All.

WE receive Cash Payment from All.

WE give a Guarantee protecting All.

WE Return Money when we cannot suit All.

WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash.

WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell.

WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments.

WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price.

WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure.

WE employ first-class workmen in every department.

WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money.

POINTS:

ONE Price means of necessity the lowest Price.

CASH saves expense of collections and losses from bad debts.

THE Guarantee protects the buyer who may not be a judge of goods.

We rely on immense sales and are satisfied with a very small percentage of profit.

IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting terms that are denied to others.

DICKERING and debate are done away by us, everybody gets our lowest price without having to ask for it.

OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices.

WE fill orders received by mail from all parts of the United States. Write for particulars.

NOT a particle of risk run in buying of us. A child may buy as cheaply as a man.

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

—The N. Y. *Herald*, the leading Hayes newspaper of the county, concedes Ohio to the Democracy at the October election.

—An Alabama paper describes a remarkable underground lake near Montgomery, upon which there is a fine field of corn growing. The lake is covered with a layer of earth, the layer being so thin, however, that a horse's weight is too great for it to bear, and the land has to be cultivated by hand. The farm laborers amuse themselves at noon time by making holes thro' the crust of earth and fishing. The fish caught have no eyes and no scales.

—A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., narrates a terrible tale of suffering on the Colorado desert. Henry Smith, from St. Louis, with one companion and a pack train, left Yuma for Los Angeles, and wandered four days on the desert without water. Smith opened veins of his arm and drank the blood, which clotted in his throat. He then cut his windpipe to remove it, and died in a few hours after. His companion reached the station in the last stage of exhaustion.

—They took a vote on one of the Erie trains last week, and Hayes and Wheeler stood 3 to 1. When the train stopped at a station one of the passengers, seeing an Irishman working on the track, called to him and said: "Say, Pat, we have just taken a vote on the train, and we stand 3 to 1 in favor of Hayes and Wheeler; what do you think of that?" Pat took his pipe from his mouth just long enough to say: "To h— wid yer fashionable cars; just wait till the gravel thrain comes along."

—In the apple orchard on the farm belonging to Mr. Abram Phillips, of South Middleton township, says the Carlisle *Volunteer*, is to be seen an apple twig that is a great curiosity because of the quantity of fruit with which it is ladened. Though not thicker than a man's finger, and not over four feet in length, it has clustered around it seventy-five large sized apples. As a sample of the fruitfulness of this centennial year we think this will be hard to beat. It certainly challenges the county for competition.

—The new steamer Juniata of the Susquehana Tow Line Company, left Havre de Grace, on Saturday, for Baltimore, with twelve barges in tow. When off Pool's Island, at 9 P. M., a terrible gale was encountered, which cut the barges loose, eight of which sunk. The persons on board of the sinking barges took refuge on the other three, which drifted towards shore, but before it was reached one of them sunk and all on board, eight persons, were drowned. The other two, having twenty persons on board, reached shore in safety.

—In Philadelphia, on Sunday last, considerable damage was done by a heavy storm which prevailed all day. A portion of the roofs of the Main Exhibition building and Machinery Hall were blown away, and injury was done to many of the exhibits. The American and English exhibits suffered most. Several other of the smaller buildings within the grounds were somewhat damaged by the storm. In other parts of the city trees were blown down, roofs and chimneys carried away, and several persons injured, none seriously, however.

—A gentleman in Cumberland, England, has in his possession the Grace Cup of St. Thomas a Becket. The cup and cover are of ivory, mounted in silver gilt, on which runs the cheerful inscription, showing little of the ascetism of the Saint's later years, *Bibe vinum tuum cum gaudio*. The great ruby given to the Saint by Louis of France was seized by Henry VIII. at the time of the Reformation, and thereafter worn on his thumb; the Grace Cup, it is said, was given by the royal reformer to one of the Queen Kates, from whom it came by descent to its present possessor.

—There was an immense Democratic ratification meeting at Albany New York, on Thursday evening. Speeches were made by United States Senator Kernan and Gen. Spinola, but the great feature of the evening was an address from a young colored man named Chambers, from Arkansas, in reply to the outcry of the bloody shirt. He was received most heartily by the crowd, and cheered vociferously at every telling point. Colored orators frequently address Democratic audiences at the South, but the spectacle of an African carrying the war against the Republican party into a northern State is unusual.

—In a fierce storm at Erie on Sunday last twenty-five or thirty fishing boats were caught a few miles from port. All but four managed to get into the harbor. One of these was swamped in rounding Limp House pier, and three of the four men in it were drowned. The remaining three boats put back into the lake and ran for Conneaut, which was safely reached by two of them, but the third was found capsized and empty, a few miles from Erie. The three men in her when she put about are supposed to have been drowned, as the storm was a terrible one, and it would have been impossible for any one in their situation to survive it.

—The Chicago *Times* charges that Rutherford Birchard Hayes recently committed perjury in returning personal property for taxation. If the printing a canvass is evidence, the *World*, we should say that the *Times* not only reiterates its charges, but proves them too. For the present, however, it sufficeth to say that the charges are in such a shape that Governor Birchard Hayes cannot afford to pay no heed to his eyes nor slumber nor sleep before disproving distinctly and fully these damning allegations, which is prepared to hand in his withdrawal from the canvass to Zachary Chandler at the Captain's office in Washington.

—The true inwardness of Carl Schurz's retirement by Chandler from the Rutherford Grant Hayes campaign is summed up in the N. Y. *Sun* in the words that the Southern negro can get as good a sending to the right down to the meanest preacher who undertook to lecture them in a practical way upon their bodies and their moral law. After hearing a number of speeches the deacons went to the brother and said: "We likes you berry much, Brudder Jones, an' we'd like to make it worf while to stay, but de fac' is, we don't like de kind of preachin' 'bout lyin' an' stealin'; we want to hab our Sundays for 'ligion." The *Sun* says Hayes party want to make a reputation for Schurz, but the country knows better than lying and stealing. They must have a new campaign Sundays for the bloody shirt.

—A young woman called at a Fourth street grocery store in Lowell, a few days since, and asked for a bill against a party who had been dead several years. The grocer had some difficulty in finding it, as the goods were delivered more than ten years ago, but the woman showed him a book in which they were charged. She assisted upon making full payment, and stated that she was the daughter of the person who bought the goods, and was about eleven years of age at the time they were purchased. The grocer thought the bill was out lawed, and she was under no obligation to pay it. But she insisted and desired to settle all debts against her father and mother, and she had earned the money to do so by working in a cotton mill.

—There recently died in the Trappist Monastery of Sept Fonds in France a man called Brother Jerome, who had entered that austere order for expiation of crime, having joined it at the age of 40 years. For that long period of twenty years Brother Jerome had never spoken a word, his position such as prevented him from doing so. He was a gardener, and in the course of a workshop, that would seem sufficient to justify brief conversation with his fellow workmen, but Brother Jerome never broke the rule of perpetual silence which the Trappist order enjoins. He is presumed to have died in his cell, for only seven decades of years after he entered the monastery of Sept Fonds he was found dead in his cell. He had lived to be 90 years old, and for the last twenty years of his life he had been totally blind. He was buried in his own grave, according to the rules of the Order of Trappists, and instead of a coffin, his body was covered with vegetable.

—A young farmer of Indiana is about to be married. The belles of the neighborhood assembled in the cabin at the appointed time, and a rough looking negro, with hand covered with mud in hand, took his place in the apartment, and the ceremony for the first time appeared to be necessary to unite the couple. The negro, however, returned to dispense with the services, but he had been so frightfully mutilated by the enraged inquired if he could not find another man to employ whom he would not be so much afflicted with indifference, and the ceremony proceeded with. The couple were married, and many left the house. Soon after night a band of masked men, headed by a man in a red calico cabin, took the bridegroom from his bed and flogged him unmercifully. When discovered he was found to be severely and almost insensible.

—A terrible earthquake is reported to have occurred on the 17th inst. upon the Celestial Empire, at Kuoh Fu, in the province of Shan Si, by which when a crowd of about 3,000 persons, including many ruffians, under the influence of liquor, burst into a chapel during the service, and brained members of the congregation. The men entered the chapel, and found the service, forced the priests to their knees, and ordered that they should cease preaching the doctrines of Confucius and the T'ien-chu sect. The priests refused to make the promise, whereupon they were subjected to indescribable outrages, some of the most frightful outrages recorded in the annals of crime. One was tortured and roasted alive, another was killed by being hacked to pieces, a third had his eyes torn out, whom he had adopted was deprived of a limb, and the corpse of another was taken away and happily for him, had already been taken from its grave and was safely hidden away. The members of the Imperial family and all left the neighborhood as soon as possible. Catholics have now a good deal to fear in that house. The chief commissary mandarin named Wu, who has always expressed his malignant hatred of the Christian religion.

CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

VOL. - - - SEPT. 22, 1876.

AL AND PERSONAL.

here, and the Other Place.

the first day of Autumn.

Court next Monday. See list

ising department.

crossed the line yesterday, and

ad darkness are now of equal

wary boots only $2 40 per pair at

rt, Jones & Co.'s popular cheap

borough youth named

ed his mother on Monday night

ion in the dirty ingrate.

ne got into a quarrel on Main

town, Tuesday night, when one

drew a knife and cut another on

sburg, Huntingdon county, was

d destructive flood the other day

away bridges, fences, and much

erty.

of their own make reduced to

ter, just at the cheap cash store of

ter, Jones & Co. Now is the

to lay in your winter supplies.

ed and patron, T. H. Cresswell,

stown, Indiana county, is

ore fully one thousand bushels of

his farm orchards this year.

Highland Agricultural Society of

ia has very wisely concluded to go

nothing in regard to the hold-

in the fall. Sensible conclusion.

day was a lovely day—bright,

cheerful—but yesterday was cool

ed, with strong indications for an

ption of the wet and disagreea-

ve cents per pound for butter

cents per dozen for eggs are the

in merchandise by Pryce, Baxter

Co., who will never say "Hold,

" to the butter and egg question.

and all unpreventable as last Sun-

ny females had faith enough to

the ceremony of immersion in the

below Kernsville, on the after-

Sunday. Such is the power of re-

ligious

ber of newspapers thrown from

Mail at Huntingdon, on Monday

s a car inspector named Gripple

and his quite severely. Another

reaks the Johnstown *Tribune*,

ber of the press.

Committee," whoever they are,

ir most thanks for an invitation

a harvest home picnic at Chest

county, on Wednesday next,

. If we don't go we hope this

ll be accepted as payment in full

Jersey left his boarding house

ut nearly three weeks ago for

of going to Frazer's drug store,

ere, although his board bill was

ll he has failed to return to his

and has claim to consider-

personal property left behind him.

ecutive and financial conference for

Cambria and Blair) will meet

ensburg on Friday next Sept. 29th. F. A.

ler, Esq., of this place, and Fisk

ler, Esq., of Tyrone, are the choice re-

of each of the counties, and the

ars are that the contest will be a

ung man named Andrew McCor-

employe of the Pa. R. R. Co. at Al-

was knocked down, run over and

killed by a "shifting" engine in

yard at that place, on Friday

g. The body of the unfortunate

was terribly mutilated and al-

st unrecognizable.

ard of Vice Presidents at the

ania Doctors' convention held in

burg on Tuesday last we notice the

ent of Conemaugh township, R. L.

Esq., who, if he served in the ca-

ould most have done so at very

ble honor to a certainty that

ent from home at the time in-

Thompson returned home the

from a somewhat extended and

visit to Philadelphia, where

has a host of friends who became warm-

ded to during his long residence

. He returned as he went, free

ny alliance, a quiet rumor

disclosure to the contrary notwith-

J. R. McConnell, recently of Loretto,

to Shirleysburg, Huntingdon

where he has become associated with

ellow and accomplished pay-

Rev. J. W. McNite, with whom we

ertain no doubt may prove prosperous

ntleman, and that Cambria may ever be

ted to him as one of her most

ed sons.

Johnstown *Tribune* either drew

ts imagination or else was

ed by opium when it stated that

ensburg road were forced

ass Ebensburg last from here

ere is no truth in common belief

ensburg always had one or more

ers in jail, and Monday last

ception to the rule.

ing from the last issue of the Hollidaysburg *Register* is com-

ted information of a conversation of our

ent, C. T. Roberts, Esq.: "It

ed that the county has the congres-

ominee. We have no doubt she will

ed, for the Democratic national nomination

Hon. J. L. Dawson, whose name, we hope,

be found at our next head until

Hon. J. J. Murphy, of Johnstown, ar-

on a few days ago, in good health

ppearance since what extended visit

ds in this and may now be

ed at his favorite old Star Cloth-

on Main street, ready and will-

attend to the wants of his patrons in all

ing to the furnishing of hon-

ts at honest prices. Don't fail to

him.

Hon. Solomon, John G. Lake, Esq.,

ed the right of way through

ensburg and counties for the seaboard

ed last week of the north-

ch the line passes,

ld be fair to secure the

for. Thus far Mr. Lake has

ful right of way through nearly if

the county, and that too at

nominal.

ic meeting at Wilmore on

ay was a peaceable and

and fully as large as

ected on a night so dark

effort, therefore, on

Tribune to belittle the

is another evidence of the

ess which that journal

ack of sensible argument

accuracy and its candidates.

Adams, of the *Herald*, is once

ed of duty, but his appearance,

ever, is sufficient to

ce that he has had a terrible

with that dreadful affliction, quinsy,

ly knows the torments who

ve felt the pangs. Long may

be another such attack, and

no longer may we ourself

ed from so unwelcome a visitor.

Sunday last—a day noted in the

ar as the Feast of the Exal-

the Cross—two young ladies re-

ed the habit at the hands of Rev.

in the chapel of "Our Lady of

" to Mt. Gallitzin Semi-

ese ladies referred to

Mrs. Agnes Rodgers, of Brooklyn,

ed in the name of Sister Bernardine,

Misses Brews, of Berea, upon

ey received the title of Sister

.

more tree in Bell township

county, which at the height

feet from the ground, has a circum-

of twenty-six feet three inches; and

in Ebensburg, less than two

from the ground which has the capacity

ty barrels, is owned by everybody in northern Cambria

with the best kind of goods of

at the lowest kind of prices.

store is owned by Myers &

well deserve the liberal patron-

ven them.

—Summer has faded into the irretrievable past, floated out of the gates that never will open for its return, gone with its memories of blossom and bird, and left a good many sadly in need of comfortable clothing, which it is a satisfaction, however, to know can be bought at the mammoth clothing store of Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Altoona, Pa., at prices which for cheapness cannot be excelled by any dealer in the State. Poor indeed is the man who cannot afford a new suit at Wolff's figures.

—Mrs. David Rowland, of Blacklick township, about six miles from this place, on the clay pike, died very suddenly, indeed was found dead in her bed, on Sunday night last. Mrs. Rowland was the mother-in-law of Wm. M. Reese, one of the six unfortunate men who were sent to the penitentiary from this county at the recent term of Court, but whether that had anything to do with her sudden death we are unable to say, although it does not seem improbable, in view of the fact that she had no disease that threatened her life, that the fact referred to had something to do with her sad fate.

—By a postal card from Dr. M. J. Buck, we learn that that gentleman had made all necessary preparations for his proposed visit to Europe, and expected to sail yesterday (Thursday) on the steamship Ohio. The Doctor, as our readers are already aware, goes to Europe to complete his medical studies in one of the most famous institutions of the old world, and that he will return, God willing, with the highest honors of the profession no one who knows his ability and indomitable perseverence can for a moment doubt. *Bon voyage* say we to the talented and worthy young Cambrian.

—A Democratic mass meeting is to be held at the Court House this (Friday) evening, at which Hon. John Latta, Lieut.-Gov. of Pennsylvania, is positively and other distinguished gentleman from abroad are confidently expected to make speeches. In Carrolltown, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, another big meeting is to be held and a monster pole raised under the auspices of the wide-awake Democratic club of that place. This gathering is also to be addressed by Mr. Latta and by speakers from Johnstown and Ebensburg. Let there be a grand turn out at each of these meetings.

—Our venerable and respected townsman, Judge James Murray, should have celebrated his golden wedding some time this month, but he was not sure of the date and did not feel like making a hap-hazard venture on so important a subject. Fifty years of peaceful and happy wedded life, such as we know the Judge and his estimable lady have enjoyed together, is something to look back on with pleasure and congratulation, and we are sure there is no one who knows the venerable pair but will mentally hope that they may both be spared to enjoy each other's society for many years to come.

—What the Altoona *Mirror* very aptly styles a volume in six words is told thusly: Upon the arrival of General Jacob M. Campbell, Republican candidate for Congress, at his home in Johnstown, on Wednesday evening, his friends tendered him a reception, at which both the candidate and General Koontz, of Somerset, spoke. During the address of the former a man in the crowd inquired, in a loud and distinct voice: "Will yez give us better wages?" For a moment the pertinent inquiry seemed to stagger the General, but he did not attempt an answer to the man's question, and proceeded with his speech.

—A freight brakeman named Jacob Geib, a resident of Altoona, was thrown from his train near Mineral Point, this county, on Monday evening last, in consequence of the breaking of one of the couplings, after which the brake bar caught and doubled him up, crushing his body in a shocking manner and injuring his spine, heart and lungs.—One of his feet was also slightly mashed by the flange of a wheel. He was taken to East Conemaugh and Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown, summoned to his aid, but nothing could be done to save his life and he died at 8 o'clock the same evening. His remains were taken home for interment.

—By special train on our Branch road, Patrick Leonard, Wm. Young, Wm. M. Reese, Henry Burtnett, John Champernour and John Alcock, handcuffed together in pairs in the order named, were taken to Cresson on Friday morning last, and from thence by Pacific Express to Pittsburgh, under charge of Sheriff Baumer and Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell, by whom they were on the same day delivered in good order and condition to the warden of the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, who, if nothing intervenes to prevent, will keep watch and ward over the two first named for a period of eight years over the third on the list for three years, and over the remaining three for a term of one year each.

—The Democratic convention of Huntingdon county met on Friday last, and, as we learn from a special to the Philadelphia *Times*, nominated John Mierly for Assembly, over Dr. W. P. McNite, the present member, by a vote of 41 to 39; Associate Judge, G. Miller; Jury Commissioner, Nicholas Isenberg; Coroner, Dr. J. R. Patton. The convention then indorsed the nomination of L. S. Geissinger for Assembly and Sam. Garner for Director of the Poor on the Independent Republican ticket, thus making the ticket complete. The legislative course of Dr. McNite was incensed, and Mr. Mierly, the present nominee, instructed to oppose any appropriation out of the State Treasury to Mrs. Gross, as damages for the removal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans Asylum.

—A very sad incident connected with the tragic death at Altoona of young M'Cormick noticed elsewhere, was the fact that his brother, George M'Cormick, a night watchman, was among the first who reached the scene after the body was found, and not only did he fail to recognize the remains at that time, but he even served as one of the jurors on the inquest held shortly after midnight without a suspicion entering his mind as to the relationship existing between himself and the unfortunate deceased; and it was not until daylight next morning, Saturday, that the sad discovery was made by him.—The fact that the remains were shockingly mutilated by being dragged a distance of about fifty feet and ground under the wheels, and that the face was covered with blood, grease and dirt, will account for the failure of his own brother to recognize the unfortunate victim while in that condition.

—Under the head of "Obituary" we record the demise of Benjamin Williams, jr., whose death was caused by some species of fever contracted while attending, as a member of the Cambria Guard the recent military encampment at Philadelphia. Benjie, as he was familiarly called, was an industrious, well behaved, intelligent young man, and a great favorite with all who knew him. He was full of life and vigor and gave promise of a long career on earth; but, alas, we know not the day or the hour, and from among those who now stand appalled at poor Benjie's taking off the next victim may possibly be chosen. Being the only child, and a very obedient and faithful one, his untimely death is a sad blow indeed to his afflicted parents. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon and was attended by the Cambria Guard, the Dauntless Fire Company, and an immense concourse of friends and sympathizers, making it one of the largest processions of the kind ever witnessed in this place. Interment at Lloyd cemetery. Peace to his ashes.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—Company A, 5th Regiment, N. G. Pa., at a special meeting held at their armory on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1876, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our ranks our loved and highly esteemed comrade, Benjamin G. Williams, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our comrade we deeply deplore the severing of the ties that bound him to us in by more than ordinary esteem and affection, and recognize in his death the loss of a valuable member of our organization.

Resolved, That our deepest sympathies are tendered to the relatives and friends of our deceased comrade in this, their sad bereavment, and while they, as well as ourselves, mourn his departure, we should all humbly bow to Him who doeth all things well and be ever ready to obey that call which will enable us to meet our comrade on that eternal camping ground beyond the confines of time.

Resolved, That our armory be draped in mourning and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased comrade.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Ebensburg papers

O. Serg't J. M. THOMPSON,
Serg't J. M. SNYDER,
Corp'l O. THOMAS,
Corp'l JOHN L. WIS,
Private A. H. STOUGH,
} Committee.

JURY LIST FOR DECEMBER TERM.—Below we append the list of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn on Tuesday last by Jury Commissioners Topper and Baker and Sheriff Baumer to serve at the next regular term of our County Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Cooper, farmer, Allegheny Twp.
Wm. Ream, farmer, Upper Yoder Twp.
John J. Benshoff, laborer, 4th Ward, Johnstown.
Sylv. Horner, moulder, 1st Ward, Johnstown.
E. Maloy, teacher, 1st Ward, Conemaugh Bor.
Wm. Miller, jr., moulder, 1st Ward, Conemaugh.
Cornelius Dever, blacksmith, Munster Twp.
John Rorabaugh, farmer, Croyle Twp.
Perry Bolsinger, clerk, 2d Ward, Johnstown.
George Rodgers, gent, East Ward, Ebensburg.
John L. Singer, farmer, Jackson Twp.
Wm. Caldwell, merchant, 4th Ward, Johnstown.
Thos. D. Powers, farmer, Washington Twp.
D. C. Wetzell, wagon maker, Carrolltown Bor.
Nicholas Heifrick, farmer, Chest Twp.
S. McKeever, bricklayer, 5th Ward, Johnstown.
Joseph W. Pringle, farmer, Croyle Twp.
Allen Sharp, laborer, Croyle Twp.
Henry Y. Shaffer, dealer, Richland Twp.
Jacob Kunsman, farmer, White Twp.
Hiram Orris, farmer, Richland Twp.
Joseph Hogue, farmer, Allegheny Twp.
Samuel Troxell, farmer, White Twp.
Jacob M. Hoover, heater, Coopersdale Bor.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—John Douglass,
Adams Twp.—John F. Stull.
Blacklick Twp.—Charles Farabaugh.
Conemaugh Twp.—William Brademyer, Alex. Cover.
Conemaugh Bor.—Jonathan Orricks, John Darby.
Cambria Twp.—John McBride.
Cambria Bor.—Henry Goro, John Lynott, John Maloy.
Carroll Twp.—James Sharbaugh, James Cunningham.
Carrolltown Bor.—Henry Blum.
Clearfield Twp.—Joseph Cooper, Silas M. Douglass.
East Conemaugh Bor.—David Humphreys.
Ebensburg Bor.—Evan O. Evans, George Jones, Festus Lloyd, Y. M. O'Neil.
Gallitzin Twp.—George Gallagher, David Tobin.
Johnstown Bor.—Henry B. Barnes, John S. Buchanan, John Brady, John Coad, Wm. Haverling, H. P. Petriken, M. W. Kelm, Jos. Markfarding, John Raab.
Jackson Twp.—Christ. Snyder.
Millville Bor.—John Goggin.
Richland Twp.—Wm. Myers, Henry Layman.
Summerhill Twp.—George Dopp, Christian Allenbaugh.
Taylor Twp.—Ephraim Goughnour.
Washington Twp.—John Eager.
White Twp.—G. W. Bowman, Daniel Glass.
Yoder Twp. (Upper)—Henry Fritz, Yost Hosting, Geo. Spangler, E. A. Vickroy.
Yoder Twp. (Lower)—John Hickman.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—Edward Mullen.
Coopersdale Bor.—Caleb Butler, George Carner, Joseph Masters.
Conemaugh Twp.—John Egan.
Conemaugh Bor.—Samuel Brown, John Cox, Adam Cope, Andrew Denny, John Kirby.
Chest Springs Bor.—John Connery, M. J. Cooper.
Chest Twp.—John J. Nagle.
Carroll Twp.—Joseph Gantner, jr., H. C. Kirkpatrick.
Cambria Twp.—John Evans, (Beulah,) John J. Davis.
Cambria Bor.—John Eigner.
East Conemaugh Bor.—George Barnhart.
Ebensburg Bor.—Wm. H. Connell, Lewis Rodgers.
Franklin Bor.—Josiah G. Gossard.
Gallitzin Bor.—Michael Bracken, Thomas Hogue.
Johnstown Bor.—Samuel Ream, Curtis G. Campbell, David Dibert, George Geldes, Geo. Hess, James King, Samuel Kinter, P. H. Lovergood, Valentine Luther.
Jackson Twp.—Chris. Buxton.
Millville Bor.—Joseph Fieldhouse, Lewis R. Jones.
Munster Twp.—George McCullough.
Richland Twp.—George D. Heidenfelter, Jacob Replogle.
Summerhill Twp.—Valentine Cramer.
Taylor Twp.—James Masterson, Geo. Page.
Washington Twp.—James Brawley, Jacob Kiel, Nicholas Nagle, Wm. Tiley.
White Twp.—John Gerlin.
Yoder Twp. (Lower)—John Sheehan.

HUNG HIMSELF.—Mr. Samuel Aiken, a well known resident of White township, this county, took the short cut to eternity by hanging himself with a plow-line, in his own barn, some time during Saturday last. Why he committed the act is accounted for by the fact that he was in arrears to the county about three hundred dollars and to the school board of his own township some two hundred dollars more, which had been collected as taxes by him a couple of years ago, while acting in the capacity of constable, and never paid over to the parties empowered by law to receive the same. In explanation of his failure to perform this part of his contract, Mr. Aiken always averred that he had been stopped on the highway near Lloydsville, in said township, one dark night in the fall of 1874 and robbed of all the money in his possession, which he claimed was sufficent to liquidate the entire amount due to the county and school board, as aforesaid. Be that as it may, no credence seems to have been placed in his story, as neither the county commissioners, to whom he made his last appeal in this place on Wednesday of last week, nor the board of school directors manifested any disposition to exonerate him from the payment of the money, and hence, in a fit of despair, he sought relief for these and all other earthly troubles by that most terrible and most delusive of methods, self-murder. Mr. Aiken was between fifty and sixty years of age, if we are rightly informed, and leaves a wife and a grown-up family, one of whom at least, a son, has been married for several years.

A DISTINGUISHED CAMBRIAN BECOMINGLY HONORED.—The many friends in this vicinity of Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Kansas—a gentleman who was born in this county and married here, his wife being Miss Rose Rhey, of honored name—will be glad to learn that he has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Kansas district, and that notwithstanding the fact that the district was carried by the Republicans two years ago by a majority of about nine thousand, there seems to be strong hopes of Mr. Fenlon's success in the coming struggle. However that may be, the honor has been well bestowed, as not only his Cambria county friends but the people of Kansas and States adjoining seem fully to appreciate, if we may judge from the following notice of his nomination clipped from a late issue of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times*:

THE Democrats of the First Kansas district have nominated Hon. T. P. Fenlen for Congress. He is one of the ablest men in the State, and the past vote of the district will hardly prove a good criterion of the contest between him and Phillips this time. Phillips is no match for him on the stump, and while immigration has greatly changed the population of the district, the logic of events has wrought a considerable change in its political views.

IN MEMORIUM.—Resolutions of respect to the memory of Benjamin G. Williams, late a member of the Dauntless Fire Company.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise dispensation, to strike from the Company's roll the name of Benjamin Williams, a youthful member of our organization, and one who had endeared himself to every member by his kind, generous and noble nature, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Dauntless Fire Company has in his death lost one of its most active and energetic members

Resolved, That we deeply lament the decease of our brother member, and extend to his father and mother our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affliction; that in him they have lost a faithful and constant companion as well as a kind tender and dutiful son.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the parents of the deceased, and the same be published in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and *Cambria Herald*.

R. H. THOMPSON,
ALVIN EVANS,
J. L. STOUGH,
} Committee.

Ebensburg, Sept. 21, 1876.

THE NEW PRINCIPAL.—The Lancaster *Express* of Friday evening last gives the following excellent send-off to Mr. Frank Lyte, the gentleman recently chosen and now in charge as principal of the public schools of this borough. Mr. Lyte is a fine specimen of youthful manhood—in fact, a perfect lady-killer—and as he is still, we presume, fancy free, we advise the girls—but, no, they possibly need no advice on that subject. Be that as it may, here is what the *Express* says about the gentleman in question:

PERSONAL.—Mr. Frank Lyte, a graduate of the State Normal School at Millersville, brother of Prof. B. O. Lyte, of that institution, and also a brother of Mr. J. L. Lyte, of the *Examiner*, left Lancaster this morning for Ebensburg, Cambria county, to take the position of principal of the school of that place. The best wishes of a host of friends went with him.

—Why is Collins, Johnston & Co.'s bank the *dearest* spot in Ebensburg? Because there's a *Buck* in it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Having no desire to treat the Johnstown *Tribune* as it seems disposed to treat us—that is, as if we had ceased to exist as a public journal—we transfer to our columns the following report, furnished to that paper by a legal gentleman in this place, of the doings in Court from the time our paper went to press on Thursday afternoon until the close of the session at 11 o'clock on the following Saturday forenoon:

Peter J. Krise vs. A. Saupp and Sarah E. Burns, doing business as A. Saup & Co. Action brought to recover a balance alleged by plaintiff to be due him from defendants on a contract to run logs into Chest creek, in Clearfield township—said contract having been entered into several years ago with John J. Burns, since deceased who was their agent. The suit also included damages arising from said agent not allowing plaintiff to put in as many logs as he at first contracted for. The amount claimed was over $300, but the jury decided, after an absence of a few minutes, that Mr. Krise was entitled to only $82 05.

John E. Holmes vs. Bernard McGee. This was an action on the case to recover damages for alleged non-performance of contract. The plaintiff had bought land from the defendant under an article of agreement which provided that the deed should be made as soon as said land could be surveyed, and the former gave judgment notes as security for the purchase money. The defendant entered the notes, and when the first one became due, an execution was issued against defendant in the judgment, but who is plaintiff in this action. Mr. Holmes came into Court and obtained a rule to show cause why said writ should not be stayed until McGee would fulfill his part of the original contract by executing a good and sufficient deed. Proceedings were accordingly suspended and in the meantime McGee filed a deed in Court, when he proceeded to collect his judgment, which Holmes paid under protest, alleging that there was a misdescription in the deed which described the land as lying in Barr township Cambria county, whereas it was situated in Pine township, Indiana county, and now suit was brought to recover damages sustained by reason of this suspicion cast upon the title. After all the evidence of the plaintiff was in the Court directed his counsel to take a *non suit*, for the reason that if they had a remedy they had mistaken the proceedings by which to obtain it.

The next case taken up was Franciscus Hunderlich vs. Egidius Levy, of Barr township.—This was an action on the case, with promises, and the allegation of the plaintiff was that in Novem er last the defendant visited New York, where plaintiff then resided—she being a poor German washerwoman—and while there Mr. Levy became acquainted with her. He proposed to marry the lady, and held out as an inducement that he was the owner of real estate in Pennsylvania, to the value of $20,000. An agreement was entered into by which he was to execute a good title for one-third of his property, providing she would marry him. For certain reasons the nuptial ceremony was not performed at the time, but after the defendant returned home he sent word for her to meet him in Ebensburg, and the agreement, would be consummated. Miss Hunderlich came on, and Levy induced her to accompany him to the village of St. Nicholas, in Barr township, a family named Miller, who had come with her from New York, being along. Mr. Miller had bought land from defendant, and was then on his way to take possession of it. The articles by which the one-third of Mr. Levy's possessions were to be transferred were to be written next morning, and the two remained together that night. When daylight came he treated her in a very rude and indecent manner, and finally chased her off with threats of taking her life with a butcher-knife, which he held in his hand. This was the story of the woman, and when it came the defendant's turn he simply remarked that he always had been and was already now to marry her. Some further testimony was adduced, and, at 10 o'clock, P. M., Court adjourned until the following morning.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Upon re assembling the hearing of the above case was continued, and at half-past 12 o'clock the evidence was all in. An adjournment was ordered until 2 o'clock, P. M., when the arguments of respective counsel were made, and the charge given to the jury. After an absence of about one hour they came in with a verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $180.

R. H. Brown (for use of the firm of McCauley & Ramey), vs. Bracken and Thomas Bradley, was next in order. The history of this case is as follows: In January, 1875, R. H. Brown entered into articles of agreement with the defendants, by which he was to sell them a steam-engine and saw-mill, then located near Wyano Station, and the same to be delivered on the cars at the village named. The consideration was fixed at $1,400, but owing to some previous dealings between the parties, the amount was changed to $1,200. Subsequently Brown transferred said agreement to Messrs. McCauley and Ramey, who were doing business at Osceola, but who resided in Altoona. He was indebted to them, and they notified the defendants, Bracken & Bradley, of the transfer. Some time after this the latter gave their note to R. H. Brown, who, as he alleged, took the same to McCauley & Ramey, and got their permission to use said note, as he was in urgent need of money at the time. They took his individual note for a portion of the amount he owed them, and he used to pay the balance as soon as the first note could be negotiated. The paper was discounted not long after this at a bank in Altoona, and Brown sent McCauley & Ramey his check for the balance, or a portion of the same. Mr. Brown alleged that the money necessary to meet said check was in the First National Bank, Johnstown, at the time it was forwarded, but that afterwards, being embarrassed, he drew it out and used the funds, and now McCauley & Ramey (both check and note having been dishonored) claim that they did not release Bracken & Bradley in their transactions with Brown, and hence they sought to recover from defendants named. The latter in the meantime had paid the note for $1,200 negotiated by Brown, and therefore resisted payment. The jury retired, and, after a short absence, brought in a verdict in favor of defendants.

The next case taken up was Billings & Wheelock vs. L. S. Lewis and Henry R. Lewis, doing business as L. S. Lewis & Co. This action was brought by plaintiffs to recover the amount of a note drawn by defendants in their favor. Lewis & Co. first offered to verify by affidavit a special plea to the effect that no partnership existed between the parties mentioned as belonging to said firm, and leave was granted by the Court, whereupon the plaintiffs alleged surprise, and the case was continued.

The First National Bank of Altoona vs. Fred. Vowinkel, was next on the list. In this case the defendant had held a note for $250, drawn in his favor by a man named Reed, which was discounted at the bank; but as said note was afterwards protested, the plaintiffs sought to hold defendant, as he was endorser. Mr. Vowinkel resisted payment on the ground that there was sufficient notice of protest, as he had never received any information that such was the case. Plaintiffs alleged that they had mailed a notice to him, at his proper address, as near as they could ascertain it.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

Upon Court reassembling at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the arguments of counsel and charge of Judge Dean were delivered, and the matter went to the jury. They were absent only a few minutes, when a verdict of $280.09 was returned in favor of the bank—that including the full amount of the note, with interest.

The last cause on the list was then called, being an action of ejectment between George B. Stineman and Martha Stineman vs. Frank Kurtz. Suit was brought by plaintiffs to recover a lot of ground claimed by them in Summerhill township, and the evidence in the matter occupied the attention of Court but a short time, when the jury was directed to find for the plaintiffs the land described in writ, but that the defendant was not in the open and notorious possession of the same as is contemplated in law. The question as to where the costs should fall was reserved, and at 11 o'clock, A. M., Court finally adjourned.

IF I ONLY HAD HEALTH.—Many a one wishes for good health without making use of the proper means to obtain it. Reader, whoever you are, go now whilst this notice is acting on your mind and employ Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, who has made chronic diseases his study for years. In diseases of the lungs especially, has he far outstripped all rivals. He has studied the diseases of the lungs in all their phases, and, if curable he can cure you. Do not wait however until your constitution is a wreck; until the whole system is involved in the disease; but even then, it may not be too late. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has worked wonders in restoring health and removing disease. It will cure often when nothing else will, and when you find it impossible to consult the Doctor personally, get his essay and his Lung Cure. The book will be sent free to all who write for it.

Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.—It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case.—Try it. Sample bottle 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and P. M. Wolesiagle & Son, Wilmore.

Local Correspondence.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 18, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Presuming that a few notes, political and otherwise, from this place would prove of some interest to your many readers, I shall offer no excuse for intruding on your valuable space with this communication. We find business here, as elsewhere, very dull, with no signs of improvement, and our business men have long since come to the conclusion to accept the condition of affairs with the best grace possible.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Westmoreland Agricultural Society will open on the 26th of the present month and continue for four days. This Society has one of the best, if not the very best, grounds in the western part of the State, including as it does a very fine half-mile race course. The coming exhibition promises to be a good one.

The Odd Fellows excursion, including Odd Fellows and other citizens of Westmoreland county to the number of five hundred, left this place to-day (Monday) for Philadelphia. The party was to be joined by others at Latrobe, Derry and Blairsville Intersection. Up to the present time this county has been remarkably well represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

Capt. John Porter, proprietor of the "Miller House," and a former resident—I may say native—of Cambria county, is meeting with good success in the business in which he is engaged. Capt. Porter is a gentleman in every sense of the word and therefore deserves the best of good luck. By the way, the Captain is doing some good work for the Democracy of Westmoreland county.

Politics are getting pretty brisk here now and the contending parties have already begun to "charge along the whole line," and from now until the 7th of next November we may expect to have plenty of meetings, processions, etc. We have a "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform Club" with a membership of upwards of two hundred, and also a "Jefferson Association," with a strong membership. Both Clubs will do efficient service during the campaign. A propos of this, I may mention that three fine Tilden and Hendricks' poles may already be seen towering heavenward with the words "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform," thrown prominently to the breeze. Old Westmoreland, the "Star of the West," will second the efforts of "Little Cambria," on the 7th of November next, with an old-time majority of eighteen hundred for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. Mark this.

By the way, Mr. Editor, we are glad to notice the manly way in which you have repelled the uncalled for attacks by certain scallawags on your respected candidate for Sheriff, Mr. John Ryan. Such vile slanders as have been circulated in his regard will only add to his majority and bring a well-merited condemnation upon their authors. Respectfully yours, D. Q.

CARROLLTOWN, Sept 18, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I suppose you can perfectly agree and sympathize with us on the weather, mud, etc. This dull and rainy week is almost devoid of news in consequence of the people being housed. But time in its everlasting flight still overtakes mortality, and only this evening one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, Mr. Philip Schettig, father of your townsman, George Schettig, was called from time to eternity. His death was sudden, he having ate his evening meal and was afterwards engaged in doing chores about the house until bed time, when he retired and died in a few minutes after laying down. How true it is that "in the midst of life we are in death."

POLITICAL.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Susquehanna township on last Saturday evening, at the school near Jno. G. C. Bearer, Esq., in said township. Mr. Bearer himself was elected President and stated the object of the meeting in a few well chosen words. Speeches were also made by J. J. Thomas, Esq., T. R. Scanlan, Esq., Aug. Walters, Esq., and James Nail. They have a Democratic Club there, gotten up under the auspices of Mr. J. G. C. Bearer, and it is in a flourishing condition.

On next Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23d, the Carrolltown Club will have a pole raising and a big meeting. Hope to see the FREEMAN represented. MORE ANON.

HYMENIAL.

HOFFMAN—HARBISON.—Married, at New Brighton, Pa., on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876, Dr. L. D. HOFFMAN, of this place, and Miss CALLIE HARBISON, of Beaver Falls, Pa.

Enjoying as he does the esteem of all who know him, the Doctor, since his arrival home on Wednesday last with his fair young bride has been almost overwhelmed with congratulations and good wishes, to which it is meet and proper that the printer man should add his quota. That he has secured an amiable and devoted companion in the handsome young lady whom he has endowed with his good name, we cannot for a moment doubt, and that she has decided wisely and well in bestowing her affections and uniting her destiny with one so worthy is equally maifest, to all who are acquainted with the Doctor. Such being the case, a happy wedded life cannot fail to be the result, and we know of none who more fully deserve such a blessing than the Doctor and his estimable young bride.

MILLER—BURKEY.—Married, at the Catholic church in this place, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 19, 1876, by Rev. Father Boyle, Mr. JOHN O. MILLER, of Ebensburg, and Miss CATHARINE A. BURKEY, of Cambria township.

We are only stating a fact known to everybody acquainted with the estimable young bride when we say that few if any have ever entered the matrimonial state who were better fitted to perform the duties of a wife than is our friend Katie. Fully informed as to the duties of housekeeping, gentle and confiding in her disposition, and industrious and saving in her habits, it will be no fault of her's if peace and plenty do not at all times abound in her well kept household. That she has secured a husband worthy of such a wife we sincerely hope, and that a long and happy life here and a blissful eternity hereafter awaits them both is the earnest prayer we offer in their behalf.

OBITUARY.

PARRISH.—Died, at his residence, near Loretto, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1876, after a brief illness, Mr. THOMAS PARRISH, aged 72 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The father of deceased, Josue Parrish, received instructions from and became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith under the care and counsel of the lamented first pastor of Loretto, Rev. D. A. Gallitzin. He shortly afterwards removed from Bedford to Cambria county in order that his children might receive pious instruction in youth from that faithful lover of immortal souls.

For a number of years the venerable prelate gave a station and celebrated the holy sacrifice at his house, and thus not only had his family the advantage of his edifying sermons, but also of his frequent pious instructions and edifying example.

Reticent in disposition, he was free from calumny. A dutiful husband, a loving and *match beloved father*, a kind neighbor a pious, sincere Christian, he passed from earth lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. May it please God to admit to his heavenly kingdom he who so earnestly hoped for his mercy. *Requiescat in pace.*

WILLIAMS.—Died, in this place, at 10 o'clock on Monday night, Sept. 18, 1876, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, jr., only child of Benjamin Williams, sr., aged 23 years and 3 months.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876 -1y.*

LIST FOR ARGUMENT COURT, to be held on MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1876: Stineman et ux vs. Kurtz; Holmes vs. McGee; D. R. Hess, Adm'r, vs. A. Wilson et al; Same vs. Same; M. M'Clure vs. Mary Jane Mitchell; Somerville vs. Finney et al; Citation to Bowman, Assignee of Barnhart; Litzell vs. Stonebraker et al, Myers vs. Barker & Gray; Meader Furniture Co. vs. M'Clelland & Co.; Sheriff's Deed to George Woods; Wm. J. Buck vs. Thomas Newman; Wilhelm vs. Wilhelm; William Dortan,—insolvent papers; Burns, use, vs. Leonard & Hollis; Goughnour vs. Goughnour.

R. M'COLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 15, 1876.

EXECUTRIX' SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, I will offer at Public Sale, at my residence in Cambria township, on

SATURDAY, the 7th OCTOBER, 1876,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The following described real estate: Beginning at a post corner of lands of Robert Williams and John T. Williams; thence by land of John T. Williams, east 102 perches, to a maple; thence by lands of heirs of Wm. Larimer, north 138¾ perches to a post; thence by same, north 70 degrees, west 110 perches, more or less to a post on line of land of Robert Williams; thence by land of said R. Williams, south 174 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning—containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. The above described land is well timbered with hemlock, beech and maple.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.

MARY JANE LARIMER,
Executrix of WM. LARIMER, dec'd.
Cambria Twp., Sept. 18, 1876.—3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Agents or any who need work.

THE BIG BONANZA! THE SILVER V

CURRENTS OF POPULATION.

The people of the United States are remarkable for their migratory propensities, yet few persons who have not examined the returns of our population published every ten years by the general government would begin to imagine the extent to which this propensity is carried.

The census returns of the population of 1870 supply the data upon which the following statement of the migrations into Pennsylvania and out of it has been prepared. The loss to our State exceeds the gain by 431,404.

396 residents of Maine were born in Pennsylvania; 3071 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Maine.

307 residents of New Hampshire were born in Pennsylvania; 1852 residents of Pennsylvania were born in New Hampshire.

289 residents of Vermont were born in Pennsylvania; 4163 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Vermont.

3257 residents of Massachusetts were born in Pennsylvania; 9118 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Massachusetts.

921 residents of Rhode Island were born in Pennsylvania; 1586 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Rhode Island.

2303 residents of Connecticut were born in Pennsylvania; 6767 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Connecticut.

36,169 residents of New York were born in Pennsylvania; 77,869 residents of Pennsylvania were born in New York.

32,942 residents of New Jersey were born in Pennsylvania, 36,694 residents of Pennsylvania were born in New Jersey.

8764 residents of Delaware were born in Pennsylvania; 197 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Delaware.

22,846 residents of Maryland were born in Pennsylvania; 28,910 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Maryland.

19,543 residents of Virginia and West Virginia were born in Pennsylvania; 18,931 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Virginia and West Virginia.

674 residents of North Carolina were born in Pennsylvania; 1002 residents of Pennsylvania were born in North Carolina.

361 residents of South Carolina were born in Pennsylvania; 1119 residents of Pennsylvania were born in South Carolina.

852 residents of Georgia were born in Pennsylvania; 625 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Georgia.

312 residents of Florida were born in Pennsylvania; 93 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Florida.

149,780 residents of Ohio were born in Pennsylvania; 19,295 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Ohio.

28,506 residents of Michigan were born in Pennsylvania; 466 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Michigan.

21,358 residents of Wisconsin were born in Pennsylvania; 898 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Wisconsin.

73,335 residents of Iowa were born in Pennsylvania; 952 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Iowa.

11,965 residents of Minnesota were born in Pennsylvania; 265 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Minnesota.

57,291 residents of Indiana were born in Pennsylvania; 1440 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Indiana.

98,614 residents of Illinois were born in Pennsylvania; 2283 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Illinois.

35,384 residents of Missouri were born in Pennsylvania; 787 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Missouri.

19,287 residents of Kansas were born in Pennsylvania; 100 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Kansas.

6,991 residents of Nebraska were born in Pennsylvania; 41 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Nebraska.

1458 residents of Nevada were born in Pennsylvania; 13 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Nevada.

1147 residents of Arkansas were born in Pennsylvania; 97 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Arkansas.

6205 residents of Kentucky were born in Pennsylvania; 1365 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Kentucky.

4070 residents of Tennessee were born in Pennsylvania; 669 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Tennessee.

727 residents of Alabama were born in Pennsylvania; 257 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Alabama.

855 residents of Mississippi were born in Pennsylvania; 272 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Mississippi.

1698 residents of Louisiana were born in Pennsylvania; 572 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Louisiana.

1877 residents of Texas were born in Pennsylvania; 6 residents of Pennsylvania were born in Texas.

11,207 residents of California were born in Pennsylvania; 328 residents of Pennsylvania were born in California.

Summary—663,619 natives of Pennsylvania resided in other States; 231,215 natives of other States resided in Pennsylvania.

A GOOD WAY TO COOK ONIONS.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions to chop them after they are done boiling and put them in a stew pan with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stand about five minutes. This gives them a fine flavor and they can be served very hot.

The CENTRAL HOTEL, of Pittsburgh.

SMITHFIELD STREET, FROM 2d TO 3d AVEN'S, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class House in the city. Street cars pass the door every five minutes to all the depots and all parts of both cities. Terms, $2.50 per day.
Aug. 18, 1876.—3m. WALSH & ANDERSON, Proprietors.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

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STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

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PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House.
Aug. 25, 1876.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

CENTENNIAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Westminster Hotel,

NEAR THE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,

On Belmont, the main avenue to the Park, within three blocks of the main building.

West Philadelphia.

This new and beautifully located Hotel is now open, and has been built expressly for the reception of guests visiting the International Exposition

It has all the modern improvements, combining convenience, safety and comfort.

The Pennsylvania Centennial Railroad Depot is only two squares from the house.

The Chestnut and Walnut and Race and Vine street cars pass the door every ten minutes to the Exhibition Grounds, and to all parts of the city.

The "Westminster" has a much larger number of rooms on the first floor than any other Hotel in the city. The house is but two stories high, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

For particulars apply to W. T. CALEB,
Westminster Hotel, Philadelphia.
July 21, 1876.-3m.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Wood Street, from 2d to 3d Avenues,

PITTSBURCH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class house in the city. Street cars within one square every five minutes to all the Depots and to all parts of both cities. Terms, $2.50 per day. Large sample room for commercial travelers.
[8-11.-3m.] J. M. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.

Belmont Hotel,

Philadelphia,

CORNER 41st AND OREGON STS.

Four Blocks from Centennial Exposition.

Capacity, 1,000 Guests. Terms, $3.50 per Day.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

☞ Private Parlors and Rooms en suite, etc.

Located in a lovely grove of maple trees. The most attractive Hotel near Centennial Grounds. Free from noise, dust, mud and combustible buildings. Built and furnished by Baltimoreans. The patronage of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia especially solicited.

CHAS. F. & F. P. STEVENS,
[6-30.-3m.] Owners and Proprietors.

PEABODY HOUSE,

Corner LOCUST and NINTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. WATSON, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout*. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept in the PEABODY.
May 26, 1876.—4m.

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock. A. COPES & CO.,
319 Market Street, Philadelphia.
P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-16.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, LORETTO, PA —Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general and summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.
Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf. W. J. BONNER.

Boyd & Gamble,

ARCHITECTS

And Superintendents

Germania Bank Building,

Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,

[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

Miller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"

Cornr Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,

GREENSBURG, PA.

Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
[2-4,76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

JAMES WILKINSON.....H. T. O'FRIEL.

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12—tf.)

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'76.]

CHARMS AGAINST THE EVIL EYE.

The supposed liability of the innocent multitude to the malevolence of the evil eye caused the superstitious to have recourse to many charms, incantations, and ceremonies to avert ill-consequences and render the poisoned glance innocuous; among which, as just recorded, prayer and the use of saliva were conspicuous. The wearing of coral brooches, beads, and earrings is still a popular charm in Naples against the evil eye. "In Scotland," says Mr. Graham Dalzell, in his addenda, "a red thread tied about a child's neck, or a rowan cross, (cross of mountain ash,) are believed to be equally efficacious in preventing the influence of evil spirits, evil eyes, and other calamities." In the Middle Ages an amulet, of a lozenge shape, marked with the mystic letters A B R A C A D A B R A, was worn in the bosom as a certain specific. A cross formed of the wood of the elder tree, affixed to cow-houses and stables, was supposed to protect the cattle from all possible harm. A branch of the rowan tree was also in great favor, and to hold up but a branch or a twig in presence of an eye-biter was sufficient to render her deadliest wishes of no avail. A four-leaved shamrock, which is excessively rare, and all the more highly prized for that reason, was a sovereign antidote. In Pocock's *Travels in the East* he says that the Arabs of Egypt threw salt into the fire as a charm against the effect of an evil eye, or before loading their camels for a journey through the desert, concluding, as the blue flame arises, that every evil genius is banished. The ejection of saliva was also considered a charm of peculiar efficacy. Pliny speaks of it as a certain antidote to "fascination," as well as a preservative from contagion, and in pugilistic encounters as certain to aggravate the violence of a blow. "At the present day, as of old," says Mr. Dalzell, "a Greek mother, as if commemorating the words of Theocritus and Tibullus, spits in her bosom to repel fascinating glances directed toward herself, and dreading the gaze of the sterile on her child, spits in its face." But the most common of all the charms in use against the evil eye is that very vulgar gesture of applying the thumb to the nose, stretching out the fingers, and "twiddling" them with a rapid motion for a few seconds, commonly practiced by London street boys, without the slightest knowledge of its origin or meaning, and known in slang parlance as "taking a sight." The Slang Dictionary says that "to take a sight" is a vulgar action employed by boys and others to denote incredulity or contempt for authority; but the real meaning in ancient times, forgotten and wholly unsuspected in our own, was to show contempt and defiance of the machinations of witchcraft, and to render the evil eye powerless. This is the action that so offends the good-natured Pio Nono, not for itself, but as a manifestation of the public opinion, that he possesses, independently of his will, a power that he would be the last to exercise designedly. This vulgar sign, modern as it looks, is as old as Egyptian civilization, and was known, as tracings upon the unearthed walls of Pompeii and Herculaneum abundantly prove, to the street boys and other vulgar inhabitants of those ancient cities.—*All the Year Round.*

HAND-SHAKING.

"Who is it that will shake hands with me?" asks Job. "A man void of understanding strikes hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his friends," saith the wise King of Israel. In this old-world custom of striking hands, hand-shaking, no doubt, originated, for, before it became a mere friendly greeting, a shake of the hand was accepted as a pledge. When Ferdinand and Miranda strike their tender bargain, he says, "Here is my hand," and she replies, "And mine with my heart on it." Dunbar, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, congratulating Yelverton upon having made his peace at Court, said to him, "I will desire your friendship, as you do mine, and I will promise to do you my best; whereupon as pledge I give you my hand!" And so, shaking Yelverton by the hand, he bade him farewell. Nowadays a shake of the hand may mean very much, or nothing at all. The strong, hearty grip for grip of two old, long-parted friends, meeting unexpectedly, is one thing; the nerveless, loose, indifferent clasp of acquaintanceship another. Sydney Smith attempted to classify handshakes, dividing them into the high official, the sepulchral, the digitory, the shakus rusticus, and the retentive. The first was practiced by the then Archbishop of York, "who kept his body erect, carried your hand aloft to a level with his chin, and gave it a rapid, short shake." Sir John Mackintosh affected the sepulchral, "laying his open hand flat on your palm, so coldly you were hardly aware of its contiguity." The digitory—in favor with the high clergy—was adopted by Brougham, who used to put forth his forefinger with, "How are you!" The shakus rusticus was having "your hand seized as in an iron grasp, betokening rude health, a warm heart, and distance from the metropolis, but producing a sense of relief when your hand is released with the fingers unbroken."—*All the Year Round.*

Forty years ago 58,000,000 cigars were manufactured yearly, now the consumption demands 742,000,000.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

Life, GROWTH, Beauty.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

Not a Dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and the natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will unobtrusively, without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health, softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

HERE IS THE PROOF

—OF ITS—

Superior EXCELLENCE

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia—a man whose veracity none can doubt:

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "*London Hair Color Restorer*," which restored my hair to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.
MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 North Ninth street, Phila.

DR. SWAYNE & SON.—*Respected Friends:* I have the honor to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "*London Hair Color Restorer*," which I like very much, in fact better than anything I have used in the last nine years. If you please, send me one dozen bottles C. O. D., care of W. S. Fogler & Son, Druggists, 723 Tremont street, Boston.
Respectfully yours, ADA BAKER,
No. 50 Rutland Square.

DR. DALTON, of Philadelphia, says of it: The "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 Cents per Bottle—6 Bottles, $4.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, we will forward to any address on receipt of price. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms—neglected coughs, night-sweats, hoarseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "**Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.**"

BRONCHITIS—a premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption—is characterized by catarrh or inflammation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness and pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

HEMMORRHAGE, or SPITTING OF BLOOD, may proceed from the larynx, trachie, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, etc.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

It has a marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its influence the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

PRICE, $1—6 BOTTLES, $5.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, we will forward a half dozen to any address, *freight paid*, on receipt of price.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

No. 330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL PROMINENT DRUGGISTS.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,

POSITIVELY CURED BY THE USE OF

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, *Pruritus* or *Prurigo*, or more commonly known as *Itching Piles*. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of *Swayne's Ointment*; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure *Swayne's Ointment* at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.
JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ.)
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North 2d st., Phila.

SKIN DISEASES!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT is also a specific for TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, BARBER'S ITCH, BLOTCHES, ALL SCALY, CRUSTY, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents. Six boxes, $2.50. *Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.*

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

SWAYNE'S PANACEA!

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price—$2.00 a bottle; 3 bottles, $5.00. [6-15.-1y.]

NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)

The SCIENCE of LIFE;

Or, Self-Preservation.

More than One Million Copies Sold.

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association, March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the Errors or YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morals of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contracts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, MEANS OF CURE, Cure of Body and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT, Address to Patients and Invalid Heroes, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains MORE THAN FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

The Institute also publishes "THE PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES." Price $2.00. The best of the kind extant.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 250 7×10 octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching mankinds how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, Dr. Parker. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

☞ Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. To Parker, the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. [7-7.-1y.]

CALIFORNIA!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

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Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily, Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
January 28, 1876.-1y.

SANDALWOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either cubebs or copaiba. It never produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. SIXTY capsules cure in six or eight days. No other Medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circulars, or send to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York, for one. (4-38.-6m. ex.)

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday mornings of each week. My terms will be synonym cash, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.
March 2, 1876.-tf.

Remarkable Cases of Superstition.

The belief in a mysterious power attributed to a corpse by some of the superstitions is almost incredible. Recently, several years ago, a man was found drowned in the Severn. When the inquest was over a woman came bringing with her a boy afflicted with many unsightly sores on the face. She begged permission to put the boy's hand nine times over the deceased man's throat, in order that the body decayed and the sores might the boy's cure. To this the constable (rather unwisely, we think) acceded to this strange request. About the same time a young girl died of typhoid fever, and this led to deplorable exposure. An old "wise woman" in the neighbor, whose son was afflicted with disease, to submit the boy's body to the man's hand. The request was communicated to the parents, and to other members of the family from them to the neighbors. deaths occurred, and a post-mortem remained in a terrible state. young girls were buried in the shire fortunately in 1871 the law fied a pack of cards, and a man fuss with them, and declared that they revealed the word "Love," that one of the girls would marry a good situation there, and that she a widower; that the other would even better, and be married to a gentleman with plenty of money. induced both girls to abandon from tradesmen in the town, and them to her house and there, rel, promising that in return these articles to them when they ed London. The latter of the silly dupes died in the course of time. It was only a case of telling cheaters, as the saying is, by many forms this species of fools itself. In the same way a man of business, and a man of strange fatality among his Believing that he had been looked" by a witch he applied to "wise woman" to counteract the Acting on her advice he burned a pile of fagots around the bewitched animal that had last died, hoping the carcass, and pronouncing an incantation she had prescribed. In the ordinary surgeon was shocked to find remainder of the farmer and his family ed the good result to the incantation rather than to the surgeon's knife. Lord-on-Avon, in the county of Warwick, whole family had been ill for months, they were visited by a physician of exceptional character—a man of great human experience, who, after consulting under his arm a number of books, being that evening unable to sleep, sometimes a favorite book, and ed the book and made himself comfortable. Neither did he take any medicine, but shake them in the bed, and then lay down ed themselves to sleep. The next day that relief had come, that the fever was drawing blood from its victims, and posed to be the result of the incantation for her, the little boy who had died, a woman, and the girl who had died ed a doctor of medicine, and pounced upon it at once, and cured them firmly, and very quickly.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MARRIAGE MADNESS.—The folly of marriage madness is more conspicuous than a lasty reader would suppose.

1. The very ones who are most domestic happiness are those who are married.
2. Never marry for money.
3. Never look on marriage as a means of better never get married at all.
4. Never marry for love alone or in company with love unless the latter is the chief.
5. Let each one seek for the best in the wishes of the other.
6. Never find fault with the other's friends.
7. Never treat with a cold reserve the friends of the other.
8. Neglect the whole world if necessary, rather than one another.
9. Never make a remark at the expense of one another; it is meanness.
10. Never part for a few days without leaving words to think of during absence.
11. Never meet without a kind welcome.
12. Never let any fault you have committed go until you have freely confessed it and asked forgiveness.
13. Never let the sun go down upon any anger or grievance.
14. Never forget the happiness of early love.
15. Never sigh over what might have been, but make the best of what is.

THE SYMPATHY OF ENGLAND.—Westminster Abbey, the heart of England, has the honor of being the first in that country, and, like the Queen, is representative alone. It has room for 3,000 persons, yet it is capable of accommodating double the population of Westminster. The rector opens the doors at 10 o'clock, and rings the bell for service. Then the ecclesiastical robes of the rector are donned, his congregation arrive, and the musical instrument in the organ loft is played. The minister heads the singing, and the responsions are very short—a few verses of a hymn, copying seven and a half lines of poetry, and its delivery. Two services are held every Sunday, and the rector is assisted by a precentor, six lay clerks, fifteen choristers, a church warden, all of whom are paid for their services. The precentor receives for the whole year $1,000, and the varied duties the rector fulfils are worth an income of about $300. In addition to this item of salary the rector receives from the bishop of Rochester, within whose diocese he is appointed to the new see St. Albans, which looks mountainous. It will cost from $50,000 to $80,000